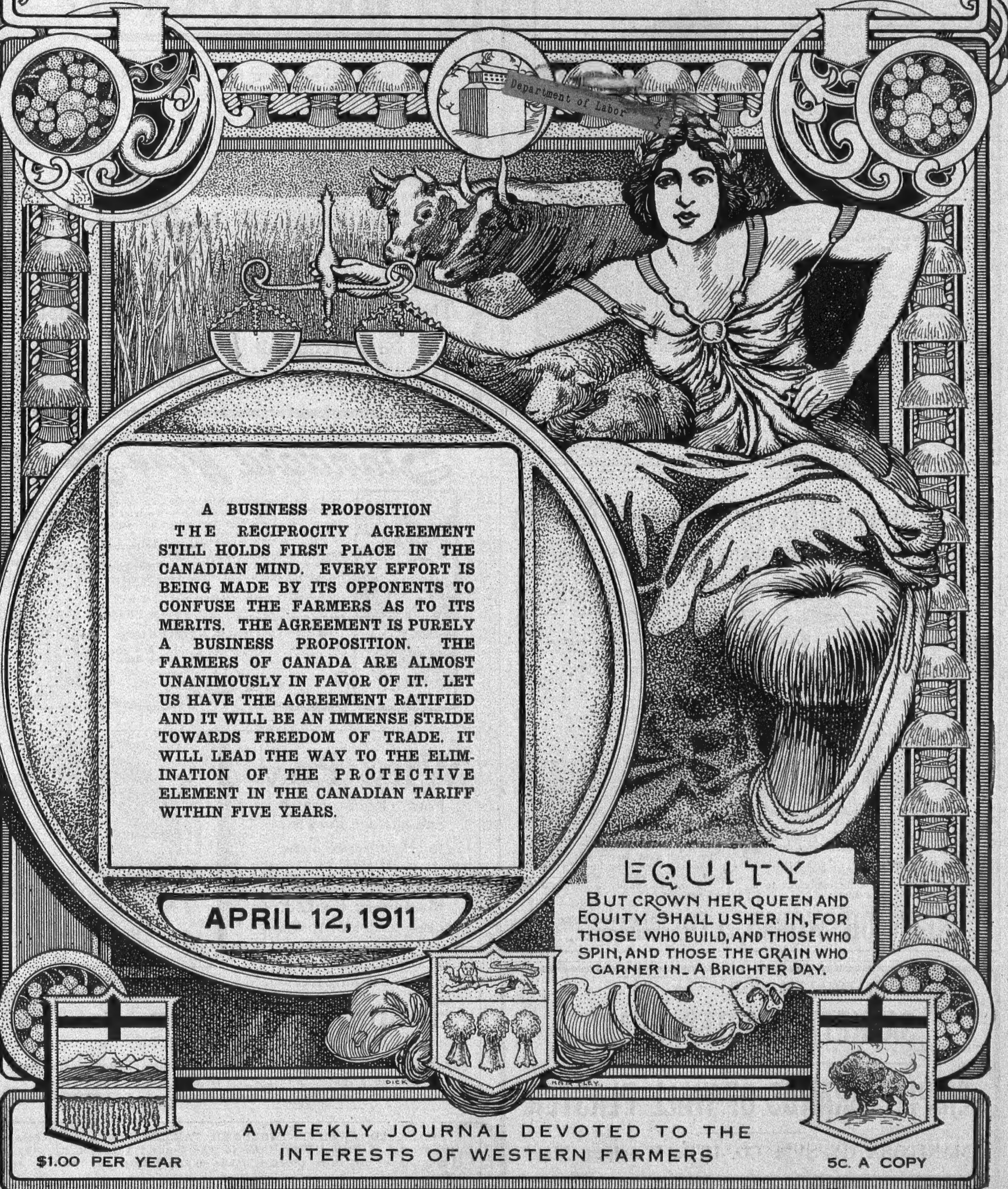


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



A BUSINESS PROPOSITION
THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT
STILL HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN THE
CANADIAN MIND. EVERY EFFORT IS
BEING MADE BY ITS OPPONENTS TO
CONFUSE THE FARMERS AS TO ITS
MERITS. THE AGREEMENT IS PURELY
A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. THE
FARMERS OF CANADA ARE ALMOST
UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF IT. LET
US HAVE THE AGREEMENT RATIFIED
AND IT WILL BE AN IMMENSE STRIDE
TOWARDS FREEDOM OF TRADE. IT
WILL LEAD THE WAY TO THE ELIM-
INATION OF THE PROTECTIVE
ELEMENT IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF
WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

APRIL 12, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND
EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR
THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO
SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

\$1.00 PER YEAR

5c. A COPY

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
Capital paid-up - \$3,244,000 Rest and Undivided Profits - \$2,600,000
TOTAL ASSETS - \$46,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager
H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager

WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF, WINNIPEG
F. W. S. CRISPO Superintendent Western Branches
F. W. SMITH Western Inspector
P. VIBERT Supervisor Alberta Branches
J. S. HAM Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches
THOS. McCAFFREY Supervisor British Columbia Branches.

WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA

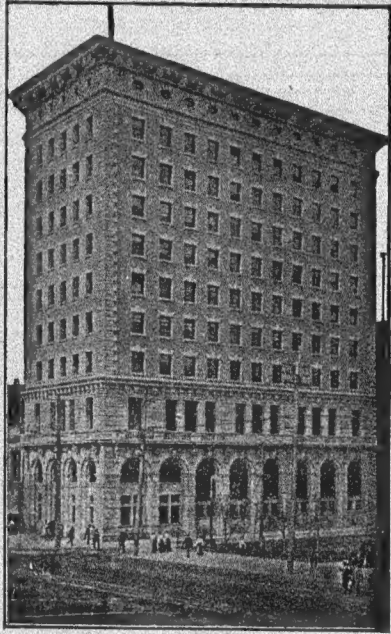
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Bois-savain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nings, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Arcola, Aquith, Buchanan, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luss, Lund, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Tessler, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolsley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Streets), Victoria.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted.
Winnipeg Branch R. S. BARROW, Manager



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

HAIL INSURANCE

If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach, should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

Any Local Agent or Insurance Agencies, Limited

General Agents: BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

The Central Canada Insurance Company

The Saskatchewan Insurance

The Alberta-Canadian Insurance

Here is what Every Farmer Needs

"THE COWL BRAND RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:

- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS"—Will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
- 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown woodstain that exterminates bed-bugs and other vermin.
- 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE"—That rids birds and buildings of lice, mites and other vermin.
- 1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most successful germicide.
- 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested and certain cure.
- 1 Pot "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
- 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, spavins, rheumatism, etc.
- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
- 1 Pt. "HARNES LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the hands.

This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00, Special Mail Offer:

Price - - \$2.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer

When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list, re-order from your local dealer.
Chest can be hung up in a convenient place in barn or stable.
Order today and be prepared for emergencies.

CARBON OIL WORKS, LTD., Maltese Cross Bldg. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Standard Wire Fence



Before.

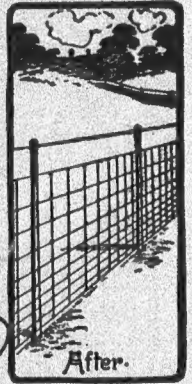
In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too. Our new books are check full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.



After.

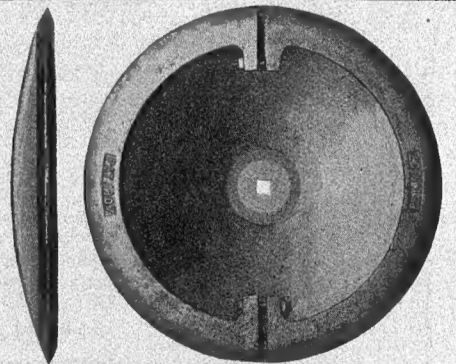
Why Pay

Four Prices for a Sub-surface Packer?

Write for descriptive catalog and prices to

Northern Alberta Machinery Co. Ltd.

1134 First St., EDMONTON, Alta.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD

AND

EMPIRE BRANDS OF WALL PLASTER

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

R. A. BONNAR, K.C.

W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Co.
BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 223
Telephone 766

Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
WINNIPEG

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Grain Bill Disagreement

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

The special committee of the Senate, appointed to take evidence on the Grain Bill, presented its report to the House on Tuesday. As already reported in The Guide, the majority of the committee recommended that the provision prohibiting owners of terminal elevators from dealing in grain be struck out. They also recommended that provision be made for an appeal to the Governor-in-Council against the revocation by the Board of Grain Commissioners of the license of an elevator operator, that due provision be made for the operation of "hospital elevators," and that the Grain Commission be given power, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to make such further rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient to ensure terminal elevators being managed and operated in the best interests of grain growers and of the country at large. The following minority report, signed by Senators J. M. Douglas, T. O. Davis and P. Talbot, was also presented:

"We, the undersigned members of the special committee appointed to consider Clauses 122, 123 and 242 of Bill Q, beg leave to recommend that these sections should stand.

"The manner in which the grain trade has been carried on in terminal elevators has not been in the interests of the public, and this is one of the particular grievances which this Bill is designed to remedy. It has been drafted after hearing the complaints and contentions of the aggrieved public, and is considered to be the minimum amount of legislation necessary to bring about the required reform.

"The only objection made before the committee to the above mentioned sections was made by a small section of elevator men whose interests were opposed to the public good and whose methods of operating the elevators are largely responsible for the proposed legislation. These men did not contend that these sections were not in the public interests, but that particular vested rights in terminal elevators would suffer under their operation. But, in our opinion, these men did not succeed in showing any such sacrifice of vested rights as would warrant the elimination of the said sections. Even under the existing law all terminal elevators were considered public elevators and subject to the strictest government control, and subject to changes at any time that might be considered in the public interests. These men were not able to show that the proposed legislation would seriously interfere with their earning power, but, on the other hand, admitted that under the proposed legislation the increased production of grain annually would be more than sufficient to keep all the elevators going at a profit, and that, the government having control of the rates to be charged, would be a guarantee that these rates would be sufficient to pay a fair dividend on investments.

"The evidence given before the committee went to show that the operators of the terminal elevators invariably operate a series of other elevators in connection therewith, and that such combinations tend to extinguish or drive out of business all elevators that are not connected with a terminal elevator. Under the proposed legislation all elevators would have an equal chance, so that even if the vested rights of a few should suffer, the vested rights of many would be saved. While, on the one hand, there are a few asking for the elimination of portions of these sections, there are, on the other hand, the representatives of 300,000 farmers and of 300 millers of Canada asking the government for this beneficent legislation, by means of which the high standard of Canadian grain and its products will be maintained in the markets of the world, and by which the grain producers, rather than the grain manipulators, will receive the profits to be derived therefrom.

"Mr. Watts, secretary of the Millers' Association of Ontario, one of the best informed men that gave evidence before the committee, showed conclusively that it was absolutely necessary to retain those clauses in the interests of the grain trade of the Dominion, and that there was no danger of vested interests being affected. Mr. Hogg, of the Grain Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, gave evidence to the same effect, as did Mr. Flavell, who represents the great milling interests of the country. Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume III

Number 37

of Manitoba, Mr. Maharg, of Alberta, of Manitoba, Mr. Maharg, president of Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and Mr. Bower, of the United Farmers of Alberta, and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the farming interests of Canada, showed that it was absolutely necessary to retain those clauses in the interests of the farmers and country generally, with the object of keeping our grain at the present high standard.

"As the law now stands, the western

grain trade is being monopolized by a few magnates, and the situation is becoming worse from year to year. The sections under consideration strike at the root of this trouble and will relieve the present undesirable condition of affairs. If these sections are eliminated the petitions of the people for relief will have been disregarded."

The reports will be considered on Thursday, April 20.

The Senate adjourned on Tuesday for Easter and will meet again on April 19.

The Budget Speech

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

The annual budget speech was delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 4, by Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance. The speech was the shortest on record, occupying only an hour, and the debate was concluded within a single afternoon. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was finance minister in the last Conservative government, being the only speaker to follow Mr. Fielding. The brevity of the debate, however, is due to the fact that tariff changes, which are usually announced in the budget speech and form one of the chief subjects of debate, have this year been brought before the House in the resolutions embodying the proposed reciprocity agreement. It only remained, therefore, for Mr. Fielding to present the financial statement for the year which closed on March 31 last, and to make some general observations on the financial condition of the country.

Mr. Fielding's statement showed that the revenue of the Dominion for the past fiscal year amounted to \$117,500,000, of which \$89,355,128 was raised by means of taxation (\$72,704,010 by customs duties and \$16,651,118 by excise) the balance being income derived from the post office, Dominion lands, railways and other sources of revenue. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$3,900,000 more than the revenue, but as capital expenditures had been made amounting to \$35,506,000, the surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditures, after allowing for \$1,100,000 paid into the sinking fund, amounted to \$30,500,000.

Controversial Subjects Avoided

Mr. Fielding to a great extent avoided controversial subjects, but one statement to which many people, and especially the agricultural community, will take exception, was his declaration that the taxation which has been levied by means of the customs tariff and excise duties, although large, has not been a burden upon the people.

It was expected that Mr. Fielding would make some announcement with regard to the intentions of the government as to the increase of the British preference, but on this question he was disappointingly silent. Another point as to which there had been considerable speculation was that of the steel and iron bounties. The bounties on iron and steel,

except for steel produced by electric smelting, expired on December 31 last and those on iron rods for the manufacture of wire will run out on June 30 of this year, and all public statements of members of the government pointed to the fact that there would be no renewal of these bounties. Privately circulated information, however, had led many people to believe that the bounties would be renewed and a boom in the shares of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and other similar companies resulted. The finance minister in his speech, while referring to the expiration of the bounties, made no definite statement as to whether or not they were to be renewed, and later a question on this point was addressed to Mr. Fielding by A. C. Boyce, of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Fielding then stated definitely that there was no intention on the part of the government to renew the bounties and from the look of dismay with which Mr. Boyce received this news it might be thought that he had been investing in iron shares on the strength of the false report.

Public Accounts

Mr. Fielding first referred to the public accounts for the year ending March 31, 1910, a complete statement of which was submitted to Parliament at the opening of the present session. The total revenue for that year was \$101,503,710.93, this being the first time the income of the Dominion had exceeded \$100,000,000. The ordinary expenditures chargeable to income were \$79,411,747, leaving a surplus for the year of \$22,091,963, which was a record for the Dominion. In addition to the ordinary expenditures, however, there was \$35,971,911.94 expended on what was called capital and special account, including \$19,968,000 expended on the Transcontinental railway. In spite of this large capital expenditure only \$12,338,267 was added to the national debt, which Mr. Fielding considered very satisfactory.

The revenue for the year closed on March 31, 1911, was shown by the incomplete returns at present available, to be \$114,666,225.80, and when the returns were complete he expected the total revenues of the Dominion would amount to \$117,500,000. The expenditures for the year chargeable to the consolidated revenue fund he estimated at

A Safe Investment

WATERFORD PARK

Just south of Fort Rouge—high and dry—close to Red River and 500 yards from Jubilee Avenue, where 50 more modern houses will be built this spring. A few lots left at ground floor prices. Full particulars and plans to be obtained from

J. W. SHERWIN

Estate Agent & Notary Public
317 Portage Ave. - Winnipeg

\$87,000,000, which would leave a surplus of \$30,500,000. The estimated expenditures for the present year on consolidated fund were \$7,500,000 more than last year, but it was intended to meet some expenditures from this fund which had previously been charged to capital account, and the increase of expenditure was actually in round figures \$4,000,000.

"There might be circumstances," said Mr. Fielding, "under which a surplus of \$30,500,000 would be open to criticism. If it were the result of increased rates of taxation or of burdensome taxation, it would be. But when, as a matter of fact, our rates of taxation are lower than before, although, owing to the flourishing condition of the country, the amount collected is much larger; when, as a matter of fact, the rates of customs taxation are lower, and substantially lower, than they were in former years; and when this surplus comes to us from a system of taxation which is not open to the charge of being generally burdensome, I think we do well to take the surplus obtained in this way and use it in paying some portion of our capital and special charges which otherwise would have to be represented by additions to the public debt."

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the year just commenced he estimated to be at \$30,500,000. On the Transcontinental railway the government expected to expend \$24,000,000; on public works, railways and canals chargeable to capital, railway subsidies, bounties and other minor charges of capital and special character, \$11,500,000. Payments into the sinking fund for the purpose of meeting loans at maturity would amount to \$1,100,000, and when this amount, added to the surplus of \$30,500,000 was set against the capital expenditures of \$35,500,000, they found that they were adding to the public debt only \$3,900,000.

Dealing with the public debt, Mr. Fielding said he estimated that at the end of the present year it would amount to \$340,168,546.33, which was equal to \$43.69 per capita of the estimated population of the country, which was placed at 7,785,000. Twenty years ago, with a population of 4,844,366 and a debt of \$237,809,030.51, it was equal to \$49.09 per capita, and ten years ago, when the population was 5,418,370 and the debt \$268,480,003.69, it was equal to \$49.59 per capita. During the past year a num-

Continued on Page 31

BUY YOUR OILS

and Greases from the Farmers' Oil Co. See Guide, April 5th, for full list of prices. For advice write to 406 Kennedy St., Winnipeg



Don't Forget It



APRIL 30TH

The date on which the present offer for Grain
Growers' Grain Company Stock Expires

You'll Have to Hurry

If you are going to get any of this Stock on the present terms

IT CAN NOW BE BOUGHT AT PAR, \$25 PER SHARE

\$7.50, \$17.50, or \$25.00 per share down, and the balance, if any, next fall, when you
have the returns for your next crop. Where possible, we advise paying down the
full amount at time of application.

All money paid on Stock before APRIL 30th
will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910

This Offer Expires April 30th

Don't wait till to-morrow, send in your money today
and secure your shares on the present terms. Help to build up this great Farmers' Company and
be able to get the full value for your products. Every Farmer, Farmer's Wife, Son and Daughter
is now allowed to hold four shares each.

Note—Send your money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order, payable to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS RE STOCK TO THE

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 12th, 1911

WHERE THE FARMERS STAND

We are giving this issue over largely to the opponents of reciprocity. We desire that our readers, the farmers of Western Canada, shall be in full possession of all possible facts in relation to the reciprocity agreement. If, when they have studied these facts, they are convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that the agreement will not be in the interests of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, then they can reasonably oppose it. Three out of the four correspondents in this issue who oppose reciprocity, it will be noted, base their arguments largely upon the claim that The Guide is supporting the Liberal party. Just how they arrived at that conclusion we cannot say. Last summer and until the reciprocity agreement was announced, The Guide was regarded as a bitter opponent of the Liberal government, because we denounced in unmistakable terms the government's tariff policy which was robbing the people of Canada for the benefit of the privileged few. We stand now exactly where we did then. The fight put up by the organized farmers, in which The Guide assisted in every possible way, compelled the government to make the reciprocity agreement with the United States. Mr. Glen Campbell, M.P., and Mr. W. D. Staples, M.P., were loudly in favor of the farmers' demands so long as the farmers were pounding away at the government. Just as soon as the reciprocity agreement is secured and the farmers are in favor of it, these two gentlemen proceed to oppose it. This gives a fair indication how much sincerity there is in their attitude.

THE ONLY HOPE OF ANY RELIEF FROM TARIFF OPPRESSION, IN SIGHT TODAY, IS THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED INTO THE AGREEMENT BY THE FARMERS. IF THE FARMERS NOW REPUDIATE THE AGREEMENT WHAT POSSIBLE EXCUSE CAN THEY HAVE HENCEFORTH FOR DEMANDING TARIFF REDUCTION. If, however, the farmers unanimously accept the agreement they are then in a much stronger position to demand general tariff reduction. There are a few farmers in Canada that honestly believe that protection of natural products helps them, and for this reason they endorse protection generally. Now, if all bogus protection is removed from these farmers by the ratification of the agreement then every one of them will join hands in demanding that protection be withdrawn from other industries. The government says there will be no further reduction in the tariff, but the people will have something to say about that. The farmers of Western Canada have studied the agreement in detail and know that it will be of great benefit. There is only one danger in sight and that danger is that a few party politicians will endeavor to induce the farmers to vote against themselves. That is what some of the Western members are trying to do today. These men oppose the agreement for no other reason than that it was brought forward by their opponents. How much bigger men they might have been had they acted as Mr. Haultain, the Conservative leader in Saskatchewan, acted. Mr. Haultain was big enough to place principle and the good of the country above party allegiance. Mr. Staples and Mr. Campbell place party always first. These two men could have supported the reciprocity agreement without endorsing any other single plank in the government platform, and by so doing they

would have made themselves big men in Western Canada. They have deliberately chosen to throw the interests of the Western farmers to one side, if their criticisms and charges and accusations against The Guide and the organized farmers amount to anything. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces today are capable of doing their own thinking. Day by day it is being driven home to them that they must make their own political policies and then elect men who are pledged to support them. By their very attitude Mr. Campbell and Mr. Staples are hindering the farmers in their fight to secure general tariff reduction.

THE POLITICAL SALARY GRAB

The legislators of Manitoba got away with their \$500 salary grab without any trouble. We cannot cease expressing our admiration of the patriotic and statesmanlike way in which the Liberal and Conservative members acted in the deal. There was no petty quarrelling; no sparring for party advantage; no long-winded speeches for the benefit of their faithful followers. The fact that these men were simply "casting their pearls before swine" to give six weeks work for \$1,000 was apparent to the dullest one among them. Then of course there was the usual suit case grab that is pulled off at the first session of every new legislature. Our readers probably are not aware that each one of the members got away with a handsome suit case at the expense of the people. It's a wonder they don't provide themselves each with an automobile. Probably they will get to that soon. Ordinarily political parties in the legislature of Manitoba oppose each other. When they do occasionally agree it is upon some great crisis or upon some trivial matter. Now, the salary grab was a great question of national importance. It was the greatest effort of the session and no party bickerings could be allowed. Even the most rabid of party politicians can agree unanimously when the greatest of all questions—their personal pockets—are under discussion. But when any little question such as the welfare of the citizens of the whole province is at stake, of course the parties do their best to divide the people. It all depends upon who is to suffer. The legislators in all got away with \$20,500, and a fine suit case each, in addition to the regular salary of \$1,000 per year at which they were hired by the people. Not bad for forty-three days work. The people should be glad they stopped working when they did. If they continue to make this grab for the five years they are in power it will mean \$102,500. Yet we are told that the Initiative and Referendum are not workable because they are too expensive. If the Initiative and Referendum were on the statute books of Manitoba that \$102,500 would more than cover the cost for five years of people's legislation. If ever the people of Manitoba needed an object lesson of the value of Direct Legislation they have it now.

After Mr. Staples has misrepresented The Guide in the House of Commons and has made intentional and deliberate false statements about the efforts The Guide is making to secure relief for the common people from the exactions of Special Privilege, he then asks us to publish and send forth to our readers the abuse we publish in this issue. Will Mr. Staples still say that we dare not publish anything opposed to our views? Will he still declare that The Guide is one-sided and partizan? Or will he be man enough now to admit his mistake?

MR. STAPLES IS PERPLEXED

We apologize to our readers this week for devoting two pages to a letter from W. D. Staples, M.P. It is one of the most abusive letters we have ever published, and contains very little argument of value. Were it not that Mr. Staples is a public man and a member of the House of Commons, we would have consigned his letter to the waste paper basket. He could have put his arguments into one-quarter of the space and given more room for others. The Guide stands upon its own record, and Mr. Staples must stand upon his. He has abused The Guide and misrepresented it in the House of Commons on different occasions during the present session. We merely publish his letter to show that we are not afraid of abuse no matter where it comes from. He says he is opposed to paying dividends on watered stock and wants a reduction on farm implements, cement and oils, but that he is a protectionist. It would be well for him to learn now that in future protectionists will not prosper very much in rural Canada. He is sure that the gospel preached by The Guide means ruin for Canada. The farmers of the West do not think so. He puts into the mouths of Fielding and Laurier, statements coined by himself. We are not dealing with Fielding and Laurier at the present time. We have dealt with them before; we are dealing with Mr. Staples just now. Mr. Staples is sure that reciprocity will not give the Western farmer any better price for his wheat, nor his oats, nor his barley. If this is so, does he think the Western farmers are fools enough to send their grain across the line and take a lower price for it? He need not worry about trade going south of the line. It will not go there unless it is profitable. Not only the grain growers but the live stock raisers are going to lose, according to Mr. Staples. Prices south of the line, he says, will be lower than in Canada; then what earthly harm can come from the agreement? The farmer will not ship to the American markets unless he wants to, and certainly the Canadian farmer can meet all comers at home. If all these evils he predicts would result from lowering the United States tariff, it would have been done long ago. Mr. Staples might look across the line and explain why the farmers of the Western States are frequently opposed to reciprocity. That might help him some in his arguments. Mr. Staples undoubtedly considers his argument in regard to Argentine wheat the strongest objection possible to be found against reciprocity. Let us examine it. Argentine is nearer to Liverpool than to Canada and has already an immense trade and a return freight from Liverpool. Argentine wheat on the average is 5 cents per bushel inferior in value to Canadian wheat. It costs from as low as 8½ cents on the all-water haul in certain parts of the summer to as high as 20 cents by all-rail in winter to take wheat, per bushel, from Fort William to Liverpool. The Liverpool market regulates the Fort William market as well as the markets of all other big exporting countries. The Liverpool market averages at least 10c per bushel over Fort William the year round, unless affected by speculation and unnatural causes. Thus, according to Mr. Staples, the Argentine shipper would sacrifice 15c per bushel on his wheat and would also lose by having no return freight for the sake of flooding the market of Eastern Canada when he could more easily and cheaply ship to Liverpool. The Canadian farmers could injure the wheat farmers of other countries

by selling their wheat at half the market price. They are as likely to do this as are the Argentine farmers to flood Canada. Again he is sure that beef will be shipped in from United States to our Eastern cities and ruin the stock raising industry. The Eastern stockmen favor reciprocity, and if they do not know as much about it as Mr. Staples then we are sorry for them. The dairymen of Eastern Canada are also in favor of reciprocity. Butter and cheese rules considerably higher on the average in the big Eastern American cities than in the Canadian cities. Other countries will hardly flood Canada's markets when Canada faces them all on an even footing in Britain. We will admit that the dairymen, and in fact all farmers, are handicapped by the enhanced price of everything we buy, due to the protective tariff, which Mr. Staples so strongly favors. If the Canadian farmer were able to buy all his commodities without paying tribute to Mr. Staples' friends, the manufacturers, he could then compete easily with any country in the world. Mr. Staples feels grieved over the suffering that will be endured by the fruit and vegetable growers in the event of reciprocity. Possibly the vegetable growers may suffer in some cases, but how many people suffer now under the tariff by which Mr. Staples says "we have prospered." In regard to that part he should read the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on December 16 last by J. E. Johnston, manager of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Johnston knows the apple business from beginning to end, and declares that:

"Had there been free trade in apples we would have been able to sell our whole crop (last year) 50c per barrel better than we did."

That would have meant \$18,000 extra profit to the members of that association alone, yet Mr. Staples is sure that this would ruin the fruit growers. In this issue of The Guide we publish a statement from the Assistant Secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. If Mr. Staples will read that he will see how reciprocity will "ruin" the Nova Scotia fruit growers. In regard to British Columbia it is possible that the fruit industry of that province might suffer slightly, though we doubt it. At any rate the fruit growers of Washington and other states south of British Columbia are protesting against reciprocity for fear they will be flooded with British Columbia fruit. Mr. Staples affects to be greatly concerned over the interests of the farmers. Both political parties have been in favor of reciprocity for the last generation. Mr. Staples was delighted when the delegation went to Ottawa and told the government that changes must be made. The Western farmers have unanimously endorsed the reciprocity agreement. Now, according to Mr. Staples, both parties and the farmers did not know what they wanted when they favored reciprocity. Surely Mr. Staples is a perplexed philosopher. He says:

"I would like to go further ahead and inquire where the farmers and the country will be at when a change in Uncle Sam's attitude takes place later on. Who knows how soon?"

By this he meant that the United States may put a tariff wall up against us in the future, and we will lose their markets, but he says:

"You know how markets once obtained can be held. Will not then the United States have our commerce in their grip?"

Thus Mr. Staples thinks that the United States will put her tariff up again, but that Canada cannot possibly rearrange her own tariff. Canada under this agreement can do just whatever she likes with her tariff at any time, and the United States can do the same, so if the "ruin" that Mr. Staples predicts comes, then we can reimpose our tariff. In the second last paragraph of his letter Mr. Staples hints as to what his remedy would be. He would compel Britain

to change the policy under which for sixty years she has led the world. He would have the British workmen compelled by tariff to buy Canadian wheat and to pay a higher price for it than they are now paying, in order that the Canadian farmer might have a few cents more to put into his own pocket. This is Mr. Staples' "splendid prospect." He thinks the Canadian farmers would lend themselves to such a scheme to rob the British workmen. How much better then would the farmers there be than the manufacturers whose actions they protest against? Mr. Staples knows that "tariff reform" in Britain is dead; he knows that the manufacturers of Canada are opposed to Free Trade with Britain as much as they are opposed to Free Trade with the United States. In conclusion Mr. Staples says:

"Keep down duties to the lowest point, consistent with retaining our industries, our people, our workmen in a reasonable Canadian standard of living—continuing in the work of preserving all the life blood of nationhood in Canada."

Now, what does that mean? We confess that we do not know. It may mean anything. If this is Mr. Staples' tariff policy he can change his mind every day and still be consistent. After Mr. Staples has made out his case against reciprocity, does he believe it? Certainly he does not, because we have it in his own words in the House of Commons on April 3 (and we ask our readers to remember that he wrote this letter on March 27), when he said:

"They (the government) either did not have this information, or else they should have communicated it to us in order that we might be able to reason out whether or not reciprocity is in the best interests of Canada, especially the Canadian farmers. Since the question came before the House I have been trying to get at the facts, but have not been able to do so simply because I do not know where to procure them."

Now, what do our readers think of a statement like that coming from a man who has just written the letter that we have published? One day he knows all about the reciprocity agreement, in fact he knows more about it than any farmer in Canada. Two or three days later he does not know anything about it. The Western farmers know, if Mr. Staples does not.

THE WITNESS IN TROUBLE

In another column in this issue we publish an announcement by the Montreal Witness, making a special offer to secure new subscribers. This great Democratic journal, published in the stronghold of protection and Special Privilege, has fought a good fight for democracy and a square deal for the last sixty years. It has been going behind every year and a deficit has been made up by the publishers from revenues secured from other sources. Advertising patronage is what all newspapers must depend upon, and this has been withdrawn from the Witness at the dictation of Special Privilege, and objectionable advertising has been refused. The Witness now frankly states to its readers that they must support it and help secure additional subscribers in order that they may secure a greater advertising revenue, or they must sell out their paper to interests that are opposed to democracy. The Witness has been making a strong fight in favor of the reciprocity agreement and for Free Trade, and is one of the very few influential journals in Canada today that is free to publish the truth and advocate a square deal. Like The Guide, the Witness must depend upon its readers to increase its circulation and in its hour of need, and throws itself upon the mercy of its friends. We ask for the Witness substantial support from our readers.

Some of the opponents of the reciprocity agreement have asked why the agreement was not made with an importing country such as Germany. It takes two parties to make a bargain.

HARMONIOUS FOR PROGRESS

The provisional directors of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and representatives of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. met in Regina on April 6 to discuss the possibilities of working together for mutual benefit and in the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was given to the public:

"The policies of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company are found after full discussion to be in complete harmony. Instead of competing with each other as some have prematurely feared, a basis of co-operation that will preclude the least suspicion of rivalry was suggested and will doubtless be agreed upon as soon as the new company is permanently organized." (Signed) T. A. Crerar, president; N. E. Baumunk, director, for the Grain Growers' Grain Co.; J. A. Maharg, provisional president; Chas. A. Dunning, provisional secretary, for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company.

This statement will cause a feeling of satisfaction generally. These two organizations by working together can improve the grain marketing conditions in Saskatchewan. It would be unfortunate if two concerns working for the same end should enter into a rivalry.

In Paris on April 3 Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., gave an interview to the correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in which he said:

"It is very nice to hear all these purposes of avoidance of war, but one is inclined to question whether the suppression of war is good for the world. A war now and then acts after all as a sort of clearance of the surplus population."

This is a most remarkable statement from a man holding such a prominent position. He would have a war occasionally to reduce the population. Would it not be cheaper and more humane if every nation should shoot off a certain portion of their citizens every ten years and thus save the expense of a war? Or if the railways were not compelled to protect the travelling public would not the toll from accidents be sufficient to reduce the "surplus population?" Sir Thomas might have some difficulty in deciding just what portion of the population was "surplus." The peculiar brutality of the financial mind is amazing.

Glen Campbell, M.P., bases his opposition to the reciprocity agreement upon a statement, purely his own, that the president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are Liberals. Now, how the political leanings of these two men (if they have any) can affect the price of grain to the Western farmer is a problem that only Mr. Campbell can solve.

Will our readers please be careful to address all letters to us, "The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg?" They frequently go astray if otherwise addressed. Do not consign cars of grain to The Guide. "The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg," is the correct address when shipping grain. If all our readers will follow this direction they will save us a lot of unnecessary correspondence.

The plea which Mr. Fielding made to the manufacturers at Montreal shows the grip that the protected interests have upon the country. It is most humiliating to see a handful of financiers and corporation magnates dictating the fiscal policy of Canada and compelling the common people to bend to the burden.

The Railway Commission has fined the Canadian Northern Railway \$200 a day for violating the Railway Act. That is a good start. There are some men on the Railway Commission who would improve our railway system considerably if they were given an opportunity.

Staples, M.P., Thinks!

By W. D. STAPLES, M.P.

NOTE:—Along with his other numerous duties in the House of Commons, Mr. Staples has constituted himself a committee of one to investigate Mr. Staples, The Guide and the Reciprocity agreement. He has discovered that The Guide is an arch conspirator, in fact a diabolical traitor, endeavoring to betray the Western farmers into the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians; he has discovered that Mr. Staples is a statesman of exceptional ability who knows more about the effect of reciprocity than any man in Western Canada; he has discovered that one political party is always right and that the other is always wrong, and that the reciprocity agreement will prove the undoing of Canada. All these brilliant discoveries are set forth in the following article in Mr. Staples own inimitable style.—Editor.

House of Commons,
Ottawa, March 27, 1911.

Editor, Guide:—I have just been handed a copy of your issue of 22nd inst., in which, under the heading of "Reciprocity: Then the Rest," you presume to read myself and others out of public life unless we follow your directions by voting with the Dominion government for its reciprocity pact. You seem especially determined that anyone who views the effects of this deal differently from yourselves, and acts on his belief, must be branded a "Betrayal," an ally of "Special Privilege" and all the rest, and you call on our people to vote us out. Have you always done thus, Mr. Editor—Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Henders? Have you always called on the electors to destroy those members who fail to favor each and every plank or partial plank that your organization has asked for? Permit me a little space to enquire and ascertain whether you are what you claim to be or rather the worst form of that species you so loudly denounce—the political partisan.

The Elevator Question

About a year ago the Conservative government of Manitoba adopted the principle of government operation of internal elevators in response to the demand of our farmers. They at once appointed the commission, installed the machinery and got at the business. But because they did not abdicate to your association the naming of and responsibility for said commission, you execrated the existence of that government and demanded that they be hurled from power. On the other hand, the Western Conservatives in this House have for years urged, by speech and resolution, for Dominion government operation of terminal elevators, without the slightest encouragement from the Liberal side. Did you call on the people to vote those Liberals out? Only this session the whole Conservative party here voted for, and the whole Liberal party voted against the following resolution of Dr. Schaffner's:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the present system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers, and that the government should take immediate steps to operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic seaboard."

Have you been straining your vocal anatomy, crying to the people to vote the Western Liberals out? Not that I have heard at this distance. And still the above resolution is a full and definite statement of not only a feature of the Grain Growers' demands, but of by far the most important feature as urged by your delegation of December last. The government are appointing a commission to enquire, etc., with power, but no direction to operate and no word or thought of having someone else appoint it. Please send me a marked copy of your issue calling on your readers to vote this government out.

Chilled Meat Resolution

The organization that put you in charge of the "Guide" urged also the promotion by this parliament of a cold storage and chilled meat system—to encourage stock raising—a truly far-sighted policy from a farmers' viewpoint. On December 13 last Dr. Sproule (Conservative) moved the following resolution; the entire opposition supported it; the Liberals voted it down:

"That the agricultural, horticultural and animal industries of Canada would be greatly benefitted by the

establishment of abattoirs and a more efficient system of cold storage under government supervision, so as to secure the fullest development of those industries, a more perfect preparation and preservation of the products, and the transportation of those products to the markets in the best possible condition;

"That, in the opinion of this House, the government ought to give immediate and effective consideration and attention to this very important subject."

After the vote on this resolution where was your "betrayal," "Special Privilege" article? Out of print? Why did you not switch in some of the type you are so free with now and sentence Laurier and the Western Liberals? Personally I have known the "Guide" management long enough to know why, and a lot more are learning fast.

Hudson Bay Railway

The Grain Growers' Association have also asked for government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway—government ownership of course, but it is the operation that counts. The government refused to accede—the question is shelved by Sir Wilfrid. Mr. Borden

and supported himself so irresistibly that no one has yet attempted an answer, and Mr. Borden has referred to his argument with distinct approval. Two Western Conservatives followed in support and no adjournment was moved, so that the debate was in order to be taken up again the Monday following and pressed to a vote. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then, and twice since, even against his distinct promise, moved the adjournment of the House, notwithstanding Mr. Meighen's protests, in order that the subject might not be pressed. Your very obliging journal comes to Sir Wilfrid's rescue on March 8 by criticising Mr. Meighen, because you say there were eight days on which he might have spoken before he did on January 18. Well, Sir, the data presented in that speech is not collected in a day—Mr. Meighen was, however, ready to proceed before December 16, but at Mr. Borden's suggestion that probably the farmers would desire to present their own views on the question first, he deferred and could not get on until after Christmas recess, and then spoke on the first opportunity. Many other resolutions are standing yet. Mr. Henders and Mr. McKenzie on December 16 stated in my hearing that they would have resented Mr.

city treaties of this kind will pretend to do for him by driving those provinces apart. If you think there is health and healing in the cry of "Special Privilege," why not bark up this tree for a while?

Likes to Be Watched

You keep imploring the farmers to watch us—watch us. That is what I, for one, desire. And being a farmer myself, I know they will watch us in fairness and broadness of spirit, and not with the whining, warping prejudice you have tried so hard to instil. We also, as you will observe, have been watching you.

Don't Like The Guide

As respects the present reciprocity treaty, you run all over the garden to tell me that my constituents are for the government policy and that I really must be that way too, whether I like it or not. In the next column you say Mr. Staples should "do his own thinking" and not "allow others to do his thinking for him." Between these two contradictory principles I choose the latter—and will ask to be excused if I do not permit even Messrs. Henders and McKenzie to do my thinking for me. My constituents are for the most part farmers like myself. Many of them read your paper because it claims to be a farm journal. They have trusted you to present fairly both sides of all questions that affect them. In this you have betrayed their trust—betrayed it flagrantly and meanly. There must be an open, fair and full discussion of this pact—after that I will gladly leave myself and all to the people—but that duty, unfortunately, we cannot confide to you.

Has Not Space for Views

It would be impracticable within the limits of a letter to argue out the various phases of this treaty. That must be done from the platform and face to face with the people. I, as yet, know of no one who, at first, opposed the deal and afterwards became convinced in its favor; but I can name hundreds, especially among the farmers of Ontario, who were favorably disposed a month ago, and are now its firm and earnest opponents. I will just refer to a few considerations that bring about this result.

Some Tariff Arguments

Consider the treaty first as if the United States and Canada only were affected.

Farm products and natural products—just as grown—are free both ways. Not very long ago the members of the government said protection was a curse to everybody—manufacturers and farmers and all. The Conservative party said that moderate protection for both alike was necessary if we were to build up a nation, in competition with the great republic and the far advanced communities of the old world. By this doctrine the Conservative party still stands—and as the country advances, insists that each duty be lowered and adjusted as the industry gains in strength, but that no injustice be done to any class. The responsibilities of office forced the Liberal party, though, to alter their doctrine. They were forced by the necessities of our existence as a nation, by the stern face of facts to continue the national policy. We have prospered. In some cases we claim, I think rightly, that they have not reduced the duty on manufactured goods as the circumstances warranted, and I instance farm implements, cement and oils. I will never consent to a duty for the purpose of paying dividends on

Warning to the Politicians

On Dec. 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

has absolutely committed the Conservative party in the following words, Hansard Page 3314, February 9, 1911:

"I think the government ought to have regard to the wishes of the West as to the operation of that road. It should not be placed under the absolute and sole control of any one transportation line, but it ought to be operated by means of a commission so as to give to every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it, and to give the people of this country complete control of rates."

Had the Western Conservatives anything to do with bringing their party to this position? You, Mr. Editor, have been skilful to conceal the fact—to keep out of discussion the difference between the parties on this great question. I am tired asking why.

The Tariff

Every move in the House since I have been a member (1904) looking toward a lowering of the duties on manufactured goods has been made by a Conservative. Dr. Schaffner in 1907 moved to reduce the larger farm implements to 10 per cent. This was supported by 80 per cent. of the Conservatives, and every Liberal present voted against it. Again, this session, Mr. Arthur Meighen moved for a substantial reduction on all farm implements,

Meighen presenting his argument before the farmers arrived to present theirs, and yet they, through you, Mr. Editor, now shield Sir Wilfrid by condemning in Mr. Meighen what they then so clearly approved.

Railway Commission

Still again our Western agriculturalists have felt that they have not got full justice at the hands of the railway commission and have urged that they be represented in that body by a practical farmer. On March 15, 1909, I myself moved this very plank in the following words:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the vacancy on the board of railway commissioners caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Greenway, should be immediately filled by the appointment of an able and practical farmer of the West in order that the best interests of the agriculturalists may be protected."

This was supported on vote by the entire opposition and voted down by all the Liberal members. From that date on you seemed to quite forget this necessity. The vacancy still remains and no farmer on the board. In my judgment an effective exercise of control of railway rates and rules would do more to help the Western farmer by cementing our provinces together in cheap transportation than ten recipro-

watered stock. We should stop and can stop this watering. But I hope always to be broad enough and sane enough not to fly from one evil to a worse, to preserve and not drive away the industries of Canada, to attack and control what is wrong in their development, and not, by destroying them, deliver our people into the hands of foreign combinations beyond our jurisdiction. And I know, if you will excuse me for saying it, that the gospel you preach, but argue for so faintly, will surely have that effect. Everyone who comes long in contact with Canadian life has abandoned it, one by one. This government and the very authors of this treaty had to abandon it.

Fielding and Laurier

What do they say now? "True," they say—and witness both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding—"true, we must have protection—it is necessary, or our manufacturers will become American manufacturers, but hereafter it shall be protection for the manufacturers only, and the farmer shall have none of it. To protect the manufacturer is vital to his existence—we can't talk to him about the wonders of the 90,000,000 market; he knows better. But here is a body of farmers asking for relief from what they claim are excessive duties. All right! we will take protection clean off their products and give the manufacturers its benefit alone, to which all shall contribute. The farmer must sell against the competition of the world—but then we can talk to him about the 90,000,000 market." This is the system I, as a farmers' representative, am asked to vote for.

The Case of Wheat

Put the certain injury against the possible benefits and how do they compare? Take wheat. This is our great product. Canada exports 58,000,000 bushels. The United States (the 90,000,000 market) not only feed themselves but export 128,000,000 and could grow four times what they do. Their prices along the boundary have ruled a little higher than ours. Why?—because to get sufficient hard wheat to mix with their huge supply of the softer grades they often pay a price above the export basis. Would they need to after the duty is removed, and our immense product of hard wheat is at their door? Not for a minute. The price would go at once to an export basis where it is on the prairies (barring mixing). It looks as if it had done so already in anticipation of the treaty. We can stop mixing by operating our elevators—let us do so and then there will be competition enough in buying to insure us a just price on the Liverpool basis. If not, we can ship through our own grain company. That is all we can get. That is all the American Milling Trust will have to pay, and that is all they will pay, and the share they buy will be handled by them, may be milled south of the border, or graded by them for export.

President Taft's Words

President Taft takes this ground exactly and argues that the general price of wheat will not be affected at all, but he adds:

"It will give to the United States much greater control of the wheat market than it ever had before. It will enable its milling plants to turn the Canadian wheat into flour and send abroad the finished product."

Is this best for Canada? Think it over. I said we must prevent manipulation by operating our elevators. Make it good national business to do so by turning our exports that way and let us insure cheaper, fairer rates by a real exercise of the power that we have in the railway commission, and by the competition of a government operated Hudson's Bay road. I believe with you that our farmers are right to organize, that there is justice in their complaint, but in the name of our grand young country let us seek to remedy what is wrong by binding closer our provinces, not by driving them apart.

Barley Also a Loser

Coming to barley, we are at the fortress where the defenders of the treaty all are gathered, driven from every other position. It is useless and misleading to make stray quotations of

prices under varying circumstances on one side of the border as against the other. The official data of the American government prepared for the purpose of negotiating this treaty by 700 experts under their tariff board give the average price per bushel of barley in the United States in 1910 at 57.8 cents, in Canada 47.4 cents. See page 99. The average difference in price between Winnipeg and Chicago is placed at 13 cents—part of this would be accounted for by freight charges, part by a lower standard of quality in the newer provinces. Between Milwaukee and Toronto the average difference is 4 cents. Now, would we get this difference or a part of it were the duties removed? Previous to 1894 the United States duty against our barley was 30 cents. Their prices then, according to the government report, varied from 44.2 to 62 cents. Between 1894 and 1897 the duty was lowered to 30 per cent. ad. valorem, or say 15 cents per bushel. Our barley went over at the rate of 1,500,000 bushels per year, and their price dropped

at once 11 cents. In 1897 their duty went back to 30 cents. Our exports stopped and their old high prices were restored. Now, if their values dropped 11 cents by reason of importations from us on their cutting the duty in half, do you mean to say that those values will not go down 10 cents for the same cause when they cut the whole duty away? Where then would be the gain to us? Will it be very great, if any, even on barley?

Must Keep Oats Home

In oats their average by this official report was 34 cents, ours 35.4 cents. Their average in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, 32 cents. Ours in Manitoba, 31 cents. Certainly we can make nothing by this pact in oats. In hay, Manitoba's average was \$10.21. The States south of her got an average of \$8.10. In live stock I will simply quote the following table taken direct from this official report. Every farmer should study carefully these figures and he will soon conclude that the advantage of this treaty is all with the United States:

LIVE STOCK IN STATES AND CANADA

Number and average value per head of live stock on farms, by classes, in specified States and Canada.

Number of live stock on farms (in 1909)—					
	Horses	Dairy Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine
United States	21,040,000	21,801,000	47,279,000	57,216,000	47,782,000
Canada	2,132,489	2,849,306	4,384,779	2,705,390	2,912,509
Average value per head (in 1910)—					
United States—					
	Horses	Dairy Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Maine	\$125.00	\$33.00	\$16.90	\$3.70	\$11.50
New Hampshire	106.00	36.20	20.30	3.70	11.50
Vermont	106.00	34.20	14.40	4.00	10.00
New York	125.00	39.50	18.20	5.00	11.50
Indiana	122.00	41.00	24.50	5.20	10.00
Illinois	124.00	42.80	26.40	5.30	10.90
Michigan	126.00	39.50	18.50	4.70	10.50
Wisconsin	121.00	36.60	16.40	4.50	11.80
Minnesota	111.00	33.00	14.30	4.00	11.50
Iowa	120.00	36.00	22.20	5.30	11.30
North Dakota	114.00	33.00	20.50	4.00	11.00
South Dakota	105.00	33.00	21.50	4.00	11.10
Texas	73.00	29.50	15.30	2.90	6.60
Montana	80.00	46.50	27.40	4.20	10.10
Idaho	102.00	41.40	21.40	4.70	8.70
Washington	108.00	41.80	19.90	3.90	9.40
Oregon	103.00	39.60	18.50	3.70	8.20
Average	\$108.19	\$35.79	\$19.41	\$4.08	\$ 9.14
Canada—					
Prince Edward Island	\$107.00	\$32.00	\$23.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Nova Scotia	113.00	37.00	29.00	4.00	11.00
New Brunswick	131.00	34.00	28.00	5.00	12.00
Quebec	139.00	31.00	31.00	6.00	13.00
Ontario	133.00	48.00	34.00	7.00	10.00
Manitoba	107.00	40.00	23.00	7.00	13.00
Saskatchewan	156.00	41.00	31.00	7.00	13.00
Alberta	126.00	39.00	30.00	6.00	12.00
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	\$133.00	\$43.00	\$31.00	\$6.00	\$11.00

Gain Merely Temporary

If we gain at all it will be a very temporary and questionable gain by exporting our coarse grains to the south. We lose much more in those branches of farming which should most be encouraged—the raising of live stock. If Ontario had continued pouring the substance of her soil across the border in the form of coarse grains as she did under the old 1854 treaty she would not be so well off agriculturally as she is today. Ontario feeds these grains to a greater profit and thus conserves her fertility. The object of legislation should be to encourage the same in our provinces.

"Favored Nation" Treaties

Even if no other country were affected than Canada and the United States this deal is a loss to the permanent interests of our agriculture. But nearly all the world, hundreds of millions of competing people, get into Canadian markets free also with farm products by virtue of our favored nation treaties. Does this mean nothing? It will inevitably, and as certainly as day follows night, force down the prices paid Canadian farmers. We consume 80 per cent. of our products in our home market now. Four-fifths of the other 20 per cent. we sell to Great Britain. What will happen these markets after this treaty

goes into effect? Argentine wheat, for example, enters Canada without duty. Will it come? They already export more than twice what we do. They have 46,000,000 acres in wheat alone. We, in the West, have only 14,500,000 in all grains combined. Their wheat production is going up four times as fast as their population. Their fields are close to the seaboard—practically no freight till the vessel is reached. After that, 5-2-3 cents will take a bushel to the markets of Eastern Canada. To get to the same market we, in the West, have to pay 15 to 17 cents. They pay harvest hands 63 cents without board. We pay \$2 to \$2.50 with board. Will it be long before Argentine wheat lands in our market? And remember all these countries still continue their tariff against our produce.

Meat and Dairy Products

Representatives of the southern republic have already been here looking over the ground and claim that under this treaty they can place beef for sale in our Eastern cities at 6 to 7 cents after paying the reduced duty of 1 1/4 cents. Already against a 3 cent duty, Australian mutton has depressed the price of our own and is today depressing it in Eastern Canada. In Australia and New Zealand sheep are raised largely for the wool. The mutton is a secondary product. They can afford to

dump it cheap in other markets. Ocean carriage is small. Will they dump it here when our duty goes down to 1 1/4 cents? We have maintained a duty against foreign butter of 4 cents. Against that there came in from little New Zealand last month alone 181,826 pounds of butter. Denmark, Australia and New Zealand butter keeps the price in England today at 21 and 22 cents. In Montreal it is 27 and 28 cents. One cent will bring this butter across the Atlantic. Take our 4 cent duty off and how can a sane man say that the price paid Canadian farmers will not go down 4 cents? I might go on through the list. In cheese alone against a duty of 4 cents there came out of the countries favored by this treaty from October to January last 529,187 pounds. Will our prices not go down when it comes in free and we get access to none of these countries, save the "ninety million" market alone, which already feeds itself and exports 3,501,214 pounds besides.

Fruit and Vegetables

In fruit and vegetables many countries have advantages over our farmers. The United States output is of earlier growth; they have cheaper, largely colored labor, cheaper clothing for themselves and their help; cheaper implements to work with because their country is farther on in national development. Under this treaty our Western vegetable and fruit farmers will find their markets flooded with the earlier southern product. Those farmers are struggling in the young and growing stage. They are building up our country and are entitled surely to fair play.

The Awful Guide

The above are some of the chief aspects of the lop-sided fiscal policy now proposed. Such an unjust and unequal scheme was never perpetrated before on any civilized country. Why should our farmers endure it? If you had your way they would stampede themselves into it.

A Terrible Picture

I have already written at length, but your journal, which affects to be non-partisan, will see the justice of at least this much reply to the narrow and prejudiced presentation you have so long kept up. I would like to go further ahead and inquire where the farmers of Canada and the country will be at when a change in Uncle Sam's attitude takes place later on—who knows how soon? Whatever effect this treaty has will be toward a trading north and south, instead of east and west among ourselves and Britain. To that extent the markets we have spent 25 years building up will be lost. Others will get possession and you know how markets once obtained can be held. Will not the United States then have our commerce in her grip? And if so, is that any more tolerable than political union? Are we wise and safe as guardians of the lasting good of the Canadian people in thus trusting to Washington instead of to London?

A Truly Splendid Prospect

What have we to expect after all from reciprocity with a country that produces a huge surplus of just what we produce, and is our most aggressive competitor for the sale of that surplus? If we can get a trade preference with Great Britain, who buys from both—that is something to hope and work for—that would be a boon to Canada and to her farmers emphatically. Letting in American farm products free absolutely forbids such a preference. Their goods could pass right on and get it too. Why should we thus lock the door on so splendid a prospect?

Protect the Farmer

I say as a farmer and a farmers' representative, keep down duties to the lowest point consistent with retaining our industries, our people, our workingmen in a reasonable Canadian standard of living—consistent in a word with preserving all the lifeblood of nationhood in Canada. But in all respects be fair—do not make fish of one and flesh of the other. And when you start to pare down duties, start where the conditions warrant it best. If you cannot expose all classes to the competition of the world, do not expose any. And, above all things, don't first of all strip the farmer. Get busy at the other end.

Yours truly,

W. D. STAPLES.

Starving Agriculture

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 31.

The ridiculously small expenditures which have been made by the government of Canada for the advancement of agriculture, compared with the lavish outpouring of public money for other purposes, was brought to the attention of parliament on Wednesday by Arthur Gilbert, the nationalist member for Drummond and Athabasca. Mr. Gilbert, who had prepared for his speech by directing a number of questions to the government as to the expenditures made for different purposes since confederation in 1867, quoted the answers which had been given showing that the government had given 607 million dollars in subsidies to railways, had spent 83 million dollars on the militia, over 17 million dollars in bounties on iron and steel, and only \$14,464,935.48 in forty-four years for arts, agriculture, statistics, civil government and quarantine, which he considered most deplorable. Mr. Gilbert pointed out the great importance of agriculture being carried on under the most advanced methods, and moved a resolution expressing the opinion that at least one-tenth of the national revenues should be expended for the advancement of agriculture, advocating a more effective diffusion of agricultural science among the farming classes, the drainage of land which could be made profitable for cultivation, the foundation and aiding of co-operative agricultural societies, the assistance of abattoirs and cold storage depots established by such societies, and the publication of an agricultural journal for free distribution among the members of these societies. Mr. Gilbert received support from the conservative side of the house, Andrew Broder, Dundas; J. W. Edwards Frontenac; J. D. Reid, Grenville; E. Paquet, L'Islet; J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton; Joseph Girard, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and J. D. Monk, Jacques Cartier, speaking in favor of the motion.

Agricultural Representation Small

Mr. Monk warmly complimented Mr. Gilbert on his speech, and remarked that while a fair sprinkling of lawyers was essential in the house he thought there was not a sufficient representation from among the agricultural classes. He referred to an address delivered at the recent convention of the conservation commission by Mr. James, deputy minister of agriculture for the province of Ontario, in which that gentleman presented the idea that while we had experimental farms and stations and agricultural colleges, yet the last word in agricultural science, as the experience of the most advanced countries in the world had proved, was to send to an agricultural district an expert who would live with the people, who would find out the crops most suitable to a particular locality, and who would then teach them how best to farm these crops. One of the principle means of reviving interest in agriculture was the foundation and encouragement of co-operative societies. For years he had endeavored to secure legislation which would permit of the incorporation of co-operative societies, and he asked why it was that during the five or six years this subject had been before the house they had not been able to secure the passage of a law such as was in force in almost every other country in the world, permitting the country people to meet together, work together and combine together, as all other classes of society did, to advance their interests. These attempts, as everyone knew, had failed through the action of the Retail Dealers' Association, a powerful association which had vowed and determined that the farmers and workmen of this country should not have the privilege granted everywhere else, and to all other classes, to organize their modest efforts together. While they themselves obtained legislation to organize and co-operate, they would not allow the agricultural and working classes to enjoy the same privilege. He hoped that as the result of this discussion the two bills in favor of co-operation now before the house would receive the encouragement of the government and be carried into law.

R. Lanctot, Laprairie-Napierville, J. P. Turcotte, Quebec County, and Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, spoke against the motion, Mr. Turcotte finding fault with Mr. Gilbert's proposals on "constitutional grounds."

Hon. Sidney Fisher did not attempt to reply in detail to the speeches from the

Send For My FREE Book About Pedlar Culvert

Nestable
Corrugated
Galvanized

Learn how It Saves Farmers Money

If you think you have no use for my Culvert you may change your mind when you read this book of mine. As it is sent you entirely free you may as well write for a copy, anyway. You'll find it

Full of Most
Valuable
Facts and
Helpful
Ideas

Write
Your Name
and Address Here

and clip this part out and send it to me. Or simply send a postcard and say you want Booklet No. 63



This book cannot fail to interest you—so much that you'll want to show it to your neighbors. Because it points a way to better roads and lower taxes. You'll want your township reeve or road commissioner to read it, too.

Costs you nothing, remember. Just give me your name and address and I'll send you a copy FREE.

Tells About
the Most Practical,
Durable,
Strongest and Easiest
Laid Culvert Made

My Culvert actually costs less than the cheapest and poorest wooden culverts. No skilled labor needed to put it in place. Shipped in half-sections, nested, saving freight and making it easy to handle. Not only makes good roads possible, but has a score of uses on your farm. My book shows how. Let me send you a copy.

I'll also send you FREE
a Sample of My Culvert

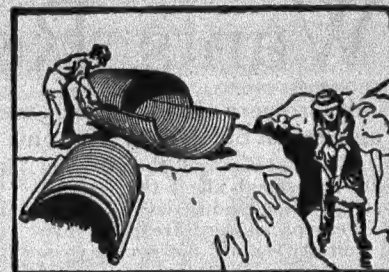
so you can see how it is made, how strong and handy it is. If you state your possible needs when you write I'll be glad to quote prices. Send for the book, now, anyway. It's free, remember.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa



ADDRESS MY NEAREST PLACE

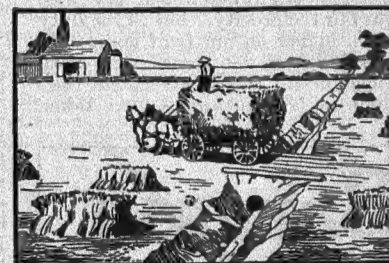
HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue de Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.	CALGARY Room 7, Crown Block
EDMONTON 633 Fifth Ave., North of Jasper	VANCOUVER 319 Pender St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	



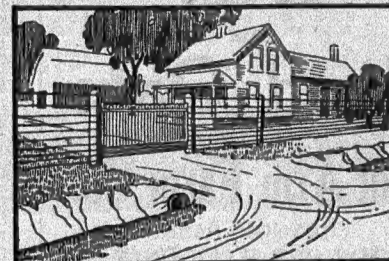
Pedlar Culvert comes in half-sections for economy in shipping and ease in handling. Easily put together, tighter and better than any riveted or bolted-joint can be.



A few hours work puts this modern, permanent culvert in place, so it won't wash out or need repairs. Easily laid by anybody. All sizes—8 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Strong, durable.



It should interest you greatly to know how little it would cost you to use this better Culvert instead of a make-shift that is always giving you trouble.



Where you bridge over ditches and drains you'd find Pedlar Culvert the easiest to lay and the most economical you could use. Let my book make it all clear to you. Write NOW. 412

FARMING MADE EASY BY USING OUR Easy Farming Machinery

ALL THE LATEST GAS ENGINES FOR SAVING LABOR



View of Our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910

Our business has increased so much in the last three years that we have decided to sell more stock to enable us to cover more territory.

This is a Farmers' organization and no attention will be paid to requests for stock unless proof that the applicant is a farmer accompanies the application.

WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS AS THERE ARE ONLY A FEW SHARES LEFT

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.

130, 9th Street - - - BRANDON, Manitoba

opposition side, but following the usual practice with regard to motions coming from that quarter endeavored to lay the blame on the conservatives, quoting from the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper

and others to show that they were opposed to large expenditures on agriculture. He said, however, that he was always willing to receive suggestions from members of the house, and pointed

out that there were now thirteen experimental farms maintained by the Dominion government, of which eight had been established in the last five years. Mr. Gilbert's motion was lost without a division.

Wants Reciprocity

The Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia are strongly in favor of the reciprocity agreement but regard it as only a step in the right direction

Editor, Guide:—How will the proposed reciprocity agreement affect the farming and fruit growing industries of Nova Scotia? Perhaps a word from a Nova Scotian fruit grower will not come amiss, as some fruit men from other sections of the Dominion have taken considerable space in the protectionist press as opponents of the proposed agreement. Reciprocity will especially favor the apple growers of Canada and perhaps the apple growers of the Annapolis Valley most of all. The duty against American apples is only 40 cents a barrel or 18 cents a box, while Canadian apples pay 75 cents a barrel and 25 cents a box when going into the United States. This duty rests heavier on the eastern than on the western fruit grower, for anyone can see that 13 cents is a mere bagatelle on a \$2.25 box of Hood River apples, while 75 cents a barrel is almost prohibitive on a \$2.00 barrel of Nova Scotia Gravensteins, quoting prices to the grower in both instances. The old protectionist cry was, "Give us fair reciprocity," but as the duty is so much higher on our fruit going into the United States, let them come down to our level first. In this agreement they have done so, and in apples have taken

off 75 cents per barrel to our 40 cents. Could we ask more than this? Again, it is said that while fruit is free, barrel stock, fertilizers, poison and agricultural implements still pay a duty. Granted, but Rome was not built in a day. This is a good beginning and no matter what statements are made by politicians to the contrary, those that have this tariff business at heart can only regard the present agreement as a step in the right direction.

Holds Its Own

American apples, strawberries, etc., come early on the Nova Scotia market before we have anything to offer in that line. As soon as Valley apples are ready, however, and the first shipments of home grown strawberries are made, the foreign trade is done. On the question of quality there is no controversy. The first native strawberries retail at 25 cents a box when United States berries are offering at 15 cents with no takers. Duchess, Astrachan and Gravenstein are all that are asked for as soon as they are ready for sale. As is well known, the British market, and particularly the London market, is of necessity the great outlet for Nova Scotian apples. In this market we have sold in competition with the United States and on equal terms. We can beat them on quality alone from two to four shillings a barrel, and years that we have a larger crop in Nova Scotia sees greatly reduced shipments from New York. Northern grown apples are always superior to those grown farther south in crispness, flavor and keeping qualities, and in this one item alone Canada as a whole has an immense advantage. Any judge of apples (and who is not?) who has been in the west knows that B.C. fruit is ahead of Washington (Washington or Oregon), with California still farther to the rear in the question of quality—not of looks. Indeed, apples of the famous Okanagan Valley approach most closely those raised in the Annapolis Valley. Apparently New York and New England growers do not try for the fancy dessert trade of their great city markets. This trade is filled by western apples that look as tempting as the one that caused Eve's fall, but taste more like a pumpkin. With reciprocity a great opportunity is opened up for Nova Scotia. In their excellence Nova Scotia Gravensteins, Kings, Blenheims, Bishop Pippins, Wagners and Northern Spies cannot be approached in quality anywhere in the known world, and a trade of immense proportions should be developed with the wealthy cities on the Atlantic coast.

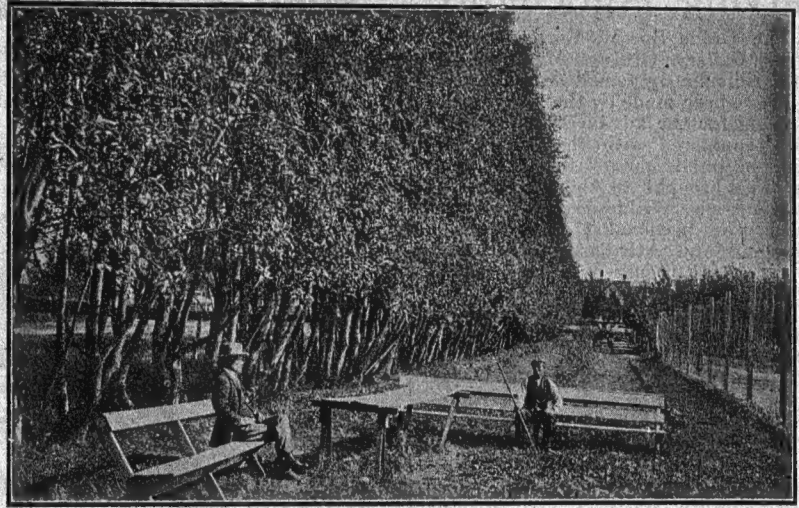
Dairying

Besides fruit growing, Nova Scotia, with her acres of rich marsh lands reclaimed from the tides, her moist and equitable climate, so favorable to root-growing, is especially adapted to dairying, and still this great bulwark of advanced agriculture has not made much progress on account of the limited market. With a duty of 6 cents a pound on butter and cheese, the Ontario dairyman is shut out of natural markets to the south and some seasons of the year floods the larger towns of Nova Scotia with his surplus supply. With the duty removed, this dumping from Ontario will not continue. Prices will be more steady while an outlet for all Nova Scotia has to offer will be found in the cities of Boston and New York.

To sum up the business, not an industry in Nova Scotia but will be benefitted and stimulated by the reciprocity agreement. Our young men (and of course the girls will stay with them) will find employment at home. Our fishing fleet, manned by natives of Nova Scotia, will again be the pride of Lunenburg and Queen's. The Annapolis Valley need not fear the cry of over production and will become one immense orchard. In the years to come, Denmark must look to her laurels in dairying and pork raising. The products of all our natural resources, our forest, our mines, will show an increased value, and this little province besides providing a goodly share of brains for the rest of the Dominion, will furnish ample opportunity for those that are kept at home.

MANNING K. ELLIS,
Secretary, Kings County
Board of Trade, and Asst.-
Sec., Nova Scotia Fruit
Growers' Association.

Port Williams, N.S.



This break of Russian Laurel Willows was planted by John Caldwell for the Virden Town Park in 1896

500,000

Cuttings of Russian Willows, three varieties, Red, Laurel and Golden at \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

40,000

Rooted Willows, 10 to 15 in., at \$2.50 per 100; \$18.00 per 1,000, express paid, all grown right here at Virden, Manitoba. Send me your address and I will send you my price list of all the best and hardiest varieties of Nursery stock with printed instructions. No agents. Deal direct with me and you can buy at almost half the price charged by ordinary agents. Nothing beats these hardy fast growing willows for a hedge or break.

JOHN CALDWELL VIRDEN NURSERIES
VIRDEN, MAN.

Bargain Day

FOR

Seed Oats

AT THE

Cut Arm Farm Co.

BANGOR, SASK.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
GARTON'S PEDIGREE REGENERATED
ABUNDANCE OATS

First Prize at Saltcoats and Dubuc, Sask.

We have still a small quantity of these celebrated Abundance Oats, which we wish to clear before the end of the season.

99 Bushel lots put up in 3 bushel bags . . . per bus. 70c

21 Bushel lots put up in 3 bushel bags . . . per bus. 80c

Small lots per bus. \$1

SUBJECT TO BEING SOLD OUT

S. A. Veterans' Scrip

Our specialty is S. A. Veterans' Scrip. We sell Scrip at the current market price, whatever that may be from time to time. We advise the purchase of Scrip now by those who have opportunities for Homesteading, because not only are good Homestead locations being rapidly taken up, but S. A. Scrip is rapidly disappearing from the market. On January 18, 1911, there were 1,510 Scrips outstanding. On March 25, 1911, there were only 1,271 Scrips outstanding. In that time only 239 new Scrips were issued—against the 239 that were taken off the market. This was during the three winter months before Homesteading started. If you have any thought of taking up a Scrip write or wire us. The present market prices are more of an opportunity now than they will be later on.

The Homestead Realty Co.

Dominion Exchange Bldg., 14 King St. East
TORONTO, CANADA

ALL KINDS OF

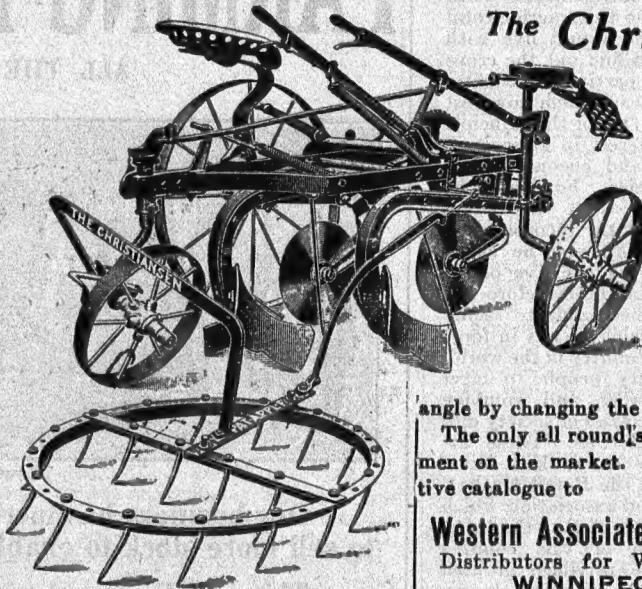
Forest Trees and Fruits

of every description that will grow in Manitoba, including a quantity of six year old apples, both standard and crabs. Write for Catalogue.

Island Park Nurseries
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE - MAN.



The Christiansen



Why not get the best attachment made. Thousands of farmers testify to the superiority of this attachment.

It is flexible, built of steel, teeth can be placed at any

angle by changing the bolt in circle holes.

The only all round satisfactory attachment on the market. Write for descriptive catalogue to

Western Associated Retailers Co.
Distributors for Western Canada
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Registered Percherons and Holsteins

I have for sale Percheron Stallions and Mares of the highest breeding (blacks and greys). Several Stallions coming 3 and 4. All thoroughly acclimated. Weights from 1,700 to a ton each. The grand, blocky type. Some sired by "Calypso," and some mares in foal to "Carnot," the two champion sires of the Percheron breed. Some imported Mares and Stallions.

In Holsteins, I have Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves for sale. Some young Bulls ready for service. A large herd of the choicest breeding to choose from. Prices lower than any other dealer. Come and see or write.

J. C. DREWRY, The Glen Ranch, COWLEY, Alberta
CROW'S NEST BRANCH C.P.R.

International Institute of Agriculture

It is not probable that Bill Johnson raising wheat in Western Canada, Abdul Hamid raising cotton along the Nile, or Song Kee wading in the rice fields of China, have more than a cursory interest in the cultural methods used by each other.

But if the afore-mentioned trio are real progressive tillers of the soil—they have progressive farmers in Egypt and China just the same as in Canada—you can safely wager that Bill Johnson is vitally interested in the cultural methods of Michael Strowsky, who works nearly played out wheat lands in Russia; that Abdul Hamid wants to know all about the science of cotton-raising as practised by George Washington Jones along the lower Mississippi; that Song Kee studies everything he can find on the system Miguel Sanchez, down in Mexico, uses in bringing to a successful culmination his efforts at raising a bumper crop of rice.

But until recent years these progressive farmers were greatly handicapped in their efforts to utilize the knowledge gained by experiences of each other. Bill Johnson could easily learn what his brother Canadian grain grower was doing; Abdul Hamid could look over the fence and study the ways of his neighbor, and Song Kee could jabber across the boundary line with other Chinamen; but when the desire to study the methods of brother agriculturists came, they could not so easily find the means.

Agriculturists are agreed that it was David Lubin, prominent among agricultural scientists of the United States, who first saw the necessity of such inter-communication between farmers of different countries, and it was he who first conceived the idea of the establishment of an international body for the study of all the problems which confront the rural population of the world.

However, America was not destined to have the honor of establishing such a body. In 1905 His Majesty the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III., called a conference at Rome of representatives of all the agricultural countries of the world. This conference worked out a plan of organization. Preliminary steps

occupied the period until 1908, when another conference was called at the Eternal City. Canada was represented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director general and live stock commissioner.

At this meeting there were representatives from Germany, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, China, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Russia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Persia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Greece, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Peru, Montenegro and Salvador; forty-two nations in all.

There they formed an organization destined to play no small part in the development of the world, viz., the International Institute of Agriculture. A full set of statutes were drawn up for the governing of the body. Article 9 of these statutes states the objects of the Institute as follows:

"The Institute, limiting itself to international questions, shall

"(a.) Collect, elaborate and publish with as little delay as possible, statistical, technical or economic information regarding the cultivation of the soil, its production, whether animal or vegetable, the trade in agricultural products, and the prices obtained on the various markets;

"(b.) Send to interested parties, in a similarly rapid manner full information of the nature above mentioned;

"(c.) Indicate the wages of rural labor;

"(d.) Notify of the new diseases of plants which may appear in any part of the world, indicating the districts affected, the spread of the disease, and, if possible, the efficacious means of resistance;

"(e.) Consider questions relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, in all their forms, collecting and publishing information which may be useful in the various countries for the organization of undertakings relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

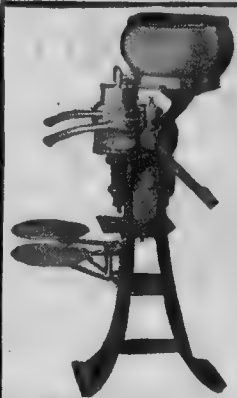
"(f.) Present, if expedient, to the governments, for their approval, measures for the protection of the interests common to agriculturists and for the improvement of their conditions, after having previously taken every means of obtaining the necessary information, e.g., resolutions passed by international congresses or other congresses relating to agriculture or sciences applied to agriculture, agricultural societies, academies, learned societies, etc."

"All questions relating to the economic interests, the legislation and administration of any state, must be excluded from the sphere of the Institute."

A perusal of these objects impresses one immediately with the magnitude of the task that the members of the Institute have set for themselves. It is probable that none of the functions will be more favorably received than that indicated by section (e.). The entire agricultural world is interested as never before in the subject of co-operation. Already the Institute has issued a report on co-operative practice in the various countries where such organizations are furthest advanced that will for some time stand as the last word on the subject. Also they have furnished invaluable data on crop conditions throughout the world and issue regularly a bulletin discussing various agricultural subjects.

Needless to say, it takes quite a lot of money to run the Institute. This is furnished by the nations concerned, each contributing according to population. During the year 1908 it took the sum of 406,594 francs (approximately \$81,300) to carry on the work. Salaries accounted for \$52,800 of this total. During the year 1909 the expenditure was approximately \$149,900, the increase being due to the enlarged activities of the organization. Canada's yearly contribution towards expenses is 3,000 francs (approximately \$600).

T. K. Doherty, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is the Canadian corresponding secretary of the Institute and is leaving shortly to attend the annual meeting of the body in Rome.



DE LAVAL

STANDS FOR Dairy Insurance

Most Western farmers buy hail insurance to guard against total loss due to circumstances over which they have no control. That's business foresight.

If, however, the man who so carefully protects himself from loss in one quarter blindly wastes many times the cost of his protection through the use of an inferior cream separator, his business foresight can only be accepted at a discount.

Mistakes of this kind are generally due to a belief that there is no material difference in cream separators. This is a delusion which is fostered by dealers in inferior machines. Actually there is a more vital difference between the De Laval separator and any other kind than exists in the case of any class of implement manufactured. In many cases this difference represents a gain of 50 per cent. in the use of the De Laval, and it is never less than 10 per cent. This is in value of cream recovered alone and entirely aside from greater convenience in operation, greater capacity and infinitely longer life in service.

The De Laval separator is a dairy insurance policy with premiums all paid up for a life time. First and last it costs less than inferior machines.

Write for Catalog No. 57 and name of nearest agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

WALTHAM WATCH

WHEN it came to an argument between the accuracy of a Watch and the Time-ball of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich (which gives the world its standard time) the watch won—and it was a Waltham.

"It's Time You

Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet
Waltham Watch Co., Montreal, Can.

Mr. A. McLarty

who is successfully
operating

THE GAS ENGINE

and

MOTOR SCHOOL

at Portage-la-Prairie

Has, upon the request of some of the largest users of gasoline engines, decided to open classes for instruction at some of the principal points in the west.

The following are the points decided upon with dates.

Brandon June 1 to June 14

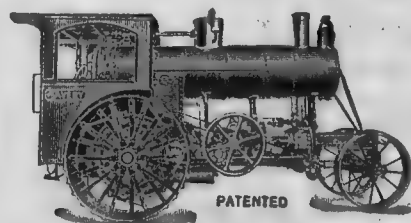
Regina June 19 to July 1

Moose Jaw July 4 to July 17

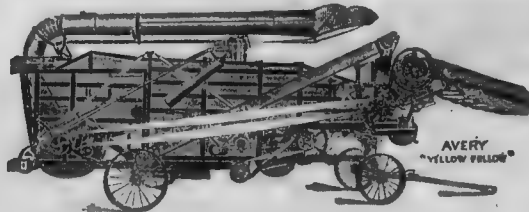
Saskatoon July 20 to Aug. 2

Yorkton Aug. 7 to Aug. 19

Ask the Man Who Owns



An AVERY UNDERMOUNTED ENGINE



Or a YELLOW FELLOW SEPARATOR

TESTIMONIAL

Wilcox, Sask., Dec. 12, 1910.

Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba:

Gentlemen:—We wish to say a few words in regard to the Avery 20 H.P. Double Undermounted Engine, and 32x60 Separator, purchased of you this season. We find the Yellow Fellow to be unexcelled as a grain saver and cleaner, and the engine is equally satisfactory, in the belt and with the plows; her power is wonderful, your locomotive reverse quadrant is a fuel saver, and your patent steering device makes engine driving a picnic. In short, we believe the AVERY the ONLY outfit on the market. Very truly, (Sgd). Rumble Bros.

It will pay you to get full particulars before placing your order

Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



THE NEW FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

LOOKS LIKE AN ORDINARY COAT.

The inside storm lap with our Reflex Edge (patented) absolutely prevents water from running in at the front. Only five buttons. Ask for the Fish Brand REFLEX and get a better wearing, better finished, better looking slicker in every way.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
277 RUPERT STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowles, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

SEND FOR



CATALOGUE

BICYCLE Tires, Bells, Lamps, Mud Guards, Spokes, Saddles, etc.

Reliable Goods at Low Prices.

THE PLANET

60-71 Queen E., Toronto



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. OORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE GUIDE "BREEDERS' DIRECTORY" IS GROWING. If you have stock for sale, try it; it costs little and the results are good.

Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

APPRECIATION

We appreciate The Guide very much and admire the stand that it takes. Keep it going right along in the way it is going and it never will be wanting in support.—Richard Brigham, Deleau, Sask.

A BRITISH VIEW

If, as it appears, your farmers are prepared to face the loss of revenue by free trade and to pay towards it by taxation of land values, you will indeed place Canada on a sound economic line which will lead to great and safe expansion of business, and check corruption in politics. You have undoubtedly rendered the Old Country a great service by administering a severe blow to "Tariff Reform," which under various specious pretences would have put, say, about 100 millions sterling per annum into the pockets of manufacturers here, chiefly at the cost of the working class consumers.—John Patterson & Sons, Grain Importers, Liverpool.

THE BEST PAPER

Enclosed find money for my renewal to The Guide, for it is the best paper, and every farmer should get it. But let me remark if some page was written in the French language it would help quite a bit to get more subscriptions.—Tremie Ruch, Manor, Sask.

HELPS THE FARMER

We are old readers of your book, and now we are going on a farm we shall find it of great value.—S. Newman, Binscarth, Man.

OLD ONTARIO INTERESTED

I appreciate very much the stand you have taken and could not do without The Guide for 1911.—J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance, Ont.

REAL INDEPENDENCE

I would not be without The Guide. I think every farmer should take this paper as it contains more useful information to the farmer than any other paper I know of. I notice that some of your subscribers let their feelings run away with them when you happen to print something that hits whatever political party they support, whereas if they stopped to consider they would see that The Guide would not be independent if it did not so. Wishing you every success.—J. W. Wayling, Glen Ewen, Sask.

CONGRATULATIONS

I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the splendid stand you take upon all matters affecting the farmers, and delight to read the opinions of Messrs. Roblin, Scott and other juggling politicians. You have them all going. Keep them on the run and we, the backbone of the country, will support you tooth and nail. Yours for the cause of the best for all.—Matthew H. Waldron, Lockwood, Sask.

PLEASED WITH GUIDE

I am very much pleased with your paper for I think it is a good farmer's paper, and I think all farmers should take it because it works for the farmers.—Chas. Sandy, Deleau P.O., Sask.

GOOD VALUE

I find The Guide a first class farmers' paper and well worth the price.—Alex. Chapman, Oak Lake, Man.

MARKS A NEW ERA

I would not like to be without The Guide. The splendid work you are doing, together with that of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., has marked a new era in the farming industry.—Stanley Clark, Howard, Sask.

FARMERS' APPRECIATION

I am requested by the farmers of Grass Lake to write to The Guide and tell that we are all in line and in support of the manner in which The Guide stands out clear for the betterment of all classes in trying to bring about better laws for the farmers and the community. We all believe now is the time to do before the riders get too fast in their saddles and get us so weak that we will not be able to throw off our burden.—Arthur E. Dowling, Grass Lake, Sask.

MUST PAY IN ENGLISH FIRST

I am given to understand that you are thinking of printing some portion of your paper in the German language. If so, we would be pleased to hear, as I have been helping to organize two branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the above subscribers are all Germans, and we should be able to get many more. Also it is necessary that they should read The Guide as it is the only source from which they can get the truth, looking at it from our point of view.—W. F. Golden, Yorkton, Sask.

VOICE FROM ONTARIO

I desire to say that I was one of the fortunate ones who subscribed during the "Storming of Ottawa," and certainly consider the investment a "ten strike."—John W. Hyast, Picton, Ont.

WE ARE SORRY

Don't send me The Guide any more as I am a Socialist.—T. T. Sydes, Kingman, Alta.

WE DON'T KNOW WHY

I want to tell you that I won't have The Guide any more; don't like it very well.—Frank Ackerman, Balgonie, Sask.

FREE TRADE IN IMPLEMENTS

I now enclose you one dollar for the renewal of The Guide, which is the best paper I take, and I think everyone should help The Guide, and as to the free trade agreement I am strongly in favor of it, but should like free trade in all farm machinery.—Robert H. Small, Beaver, Man.

WORTH TWICE THE PRICE

I enclose one dollar for subscription to The Guide, and also let me know if I paid up for last year. I am sorry I overlooked this as I would not be without The Guide for twice the money.—Jacob Miller, Indian Head, Sask.

CONGRATULATIONS

I want to congratulate you on the stand you have taken re tariff and other reforms. May the good work go on.—G. H. Edwards, Kerfoot, Man.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

I have been giving the extra copy to my neighbors as a sample of your valuable paper, which speaks better for itself than I could.—J. M. Robinson, Kitchissippi, Sask.

WE REALIZE IT

It is a pity that you do not issue a German edition. Thousands of German farmers would join your list if they could only read the English.—J. B. Schmitt, Coblenz, Sask.

PROUD OF IT

I wish to compliment you on your labors for the farmer. I am proud of The Guide and look for it eagerly every week.—Andrew Bisset, Minnola.

CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT

I cannot afford to be without this valuable publication.—Wm. Toone, Maryfield, Sask.

HE DOESN'T LIKE THE GUIDE

I do not care for the paper at all. It seems to me that it has attacked every one who ever gave a helping hand to the farmer of the North-West from Jimmie Robson down, and what has The Guide ever done except give us a dose of socialism and socialism is "rot." I have been a member of the G. G. A. since its inception. I think that the sooner it cuts loose from the G. G. A. Co., and The Guide the better it will be.—Geo. Shaw, Oak River, Man.

A GRAND WORK

If every farmer had a chance to read your issue of October 8th it would be worth more than a dollar to start him thinking. You are doing a grand work that will bring forth fruit for the farmers' good.—E. R. Sutherland, Valley Bank, Man.

A FREE PAPER

Your paper is doing a great educational work for the farmers and the country; opening up the road whereby the farmers and laborers will in the near future escape from the clutch and the awful hold that the upper class have on them at the present time. A non-party paper such as The Guide (the only free paper) will win respect with intelligent farmers and men everywhere. None but fools would oppose it.—J. M. Black, Strathclair, Alta.

CONGRATULATIONS

I must congratulate you on your editorial on Melvin-Jones' letter. You have certainly done it splendidly. Just give him more of it yet and draw him into. I was going to answer him myself, but I have not much time. I am glad, delighted with the way you answered him. His ground is altogether untenable now, but I could never have showed it to be so like you have.—John Evans, Nutana, Sask.

RIGHT WITH THE FARMERS

Pleased with your paper for you are right with the farmer.—Robert D. Smith, Rapid City, Man.

FILLS THE GAP

I would not care to do without The Guide now as I think it fills a gap that none of the other papers do.—Ernest Strain, Minto, Man.

THINKS THE GUIDE PARTISAN

At one time I was under the impression that the Guide was non-political, but from your attitude toward the Manitoba government before and during the elections I have had my eyes opened. Had the Manitoba government been playing "fast and loose" with the farmers it would have been another matter. I shall get The Guide for another year as I believe in holding together if possible.—John Robertson, Bradwell, Sask.

BOON TO FARMERS

Like every intelligent and sensible farmer I am decidedly interested in the questions you have been handling so thoroughly, viz.: a greatly reduced tariff all round, the Hudson's Bay Railroad, terminal elevators, the co-operative bill and cognate subjects that affect us farmers so vitally. I am convinced that your paper has done much to improve the marketing and market price of our grain. The agricultural department you have lately added is a further boon to us farmers. Go ahead.—W. Horden, Duadum, Sask.

OWNERSHIP EXPLAINS MUCH

I like to take The Guide because I get information in it that I do not get in any other paper I take. I do not agree with the Telegram in the stand they have taken against the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and The Guide, and that publication will cease to be found among my mail after my subscription has run out. I want to know who owns a paper I subscribe for and in whose interests it is published.—O. E. Jones, Stavelly, Alta.

BINDER TWINE



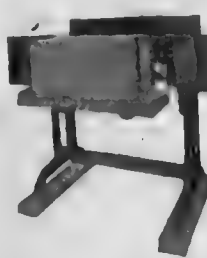
8,000 UNITED FARMERS

If ever there was a time in the history of this country when loyalty to this mother Company and co-operation should be demonstrated, that time is now. For twenty years we have fought single-handed to prevent a corral in this country on binder twine, fibre and implements, as exists in the United States today. We offered you as farmers single shares (\$10 each) of stock in this Company and advised you not to take more in any other as a speculation and not in this unless you wanted it along truly co-operative lines. We now plead for your continued support. Hunt up our agents and patronize them. Send to Brantford and tell us if there is no agent in your district. Do it quickly and be loyal to your own hearthstones. We were the first to introduce twine from the Jenny to the binder, and we are the last that is left of all the family.

FARMERS' BINDER TWINE

CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager



Improved Singer No. 4 Block Machine

Made in Four Sizes.

8 x 16 inch Machine, \$44.50.

Our Catalogue gives full particulars re this machine and three days' trial offer.

VINING MFG. CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.



OILS Write us for prices on High Grade Oils and Greases for Threshing and all Farm Machinery purposes. We supply the consumer direct. Let us know your requirements for 1911. We can save you money.

Sole Agents for Canada for DREADNAUGHT DISINFECTANT AND SHEEP DIP Manufacturers of Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Cup Grease, Boiler Compound, also Lubricating Oils, Cylinder, Valve, Engine, Separator and Dynamo

THE ACME OIL COMPANY
P.O. Box 134 W. Winnipeg, Man

Railway Act Amendments

The proposed amendments to the Dominion Railway Act now before the House of Commons are such that they should afford a large measure of relief to the farmers of the west. Heretofore, practically the whole burden of proof, when cattle were killed on the tracks, rested upon the owner of the stock; he had to prove that he had not been negligent in allowing his stock upon the track and also had to prove that the railroad company was negligent. A perusal of the following sections of the act that have been repealed and the amendments which are to be substituted show the changed positions of the farmer and the company in a suit over stock killed.

Section 254 of the Railway Act is amended by repealing sub-section 4 thereof, which reads as follows:

"Whenever the railway passes through any locality in which the lands on either side of the railway are not inclosed and either settled or improved, the company shall not be required to erect and maintain such fences, gates and cattle-guards, unless the board otherwise orders or directs."

In place of the above quoted sub-section the following, as sub-sections 4 and 5, are substituted:

"4.—The board shall have power, upon application made to it by the company, to relieve it, temporarily or otherwise, from erecting and maintaining such fences, gates and cattle guards, where the railway passes through any locality in which, in the opinion of the board, such works and structures are unnecessary."

"5.—Where the railway is being constructed through enclosed lands, it shall be the duty of the company to take effective measures to prevent cattle and other animals escaping from such enclosed lands."

This Clause Struck Out

Sections 294 and 295, which read as follows, are also repealed:

"294.—No horses, sheep, swine or other cattle shall be permitted to be at large upon any highway within half a mile of the intersection of such highway with any railway at rail level, unless they are in charge of some competent person or persons, to prevent their loitering or stopping on such highway at such intersection or straying upon the railway."

"2.—All horses, sheep, swine or other cattle found at large contrary to the provisions of this section, may, by any person who finds them at large, be impounded at the pound nearest to the place where they are so found, and the pound-keeper with whom the same are impounded shall detain them in like manner, and subject to like regulations as to the care and disposal thereof as in the case of cattle impounded for trespass on private property."

"3.—If the horses, sheep, swine or other cattle of any person, which are at large contrary to the provisions of this section, are killed or injured by any train, at such point of intersection, he shall not have any right of action against any company in respect of the same being so killed or injured."

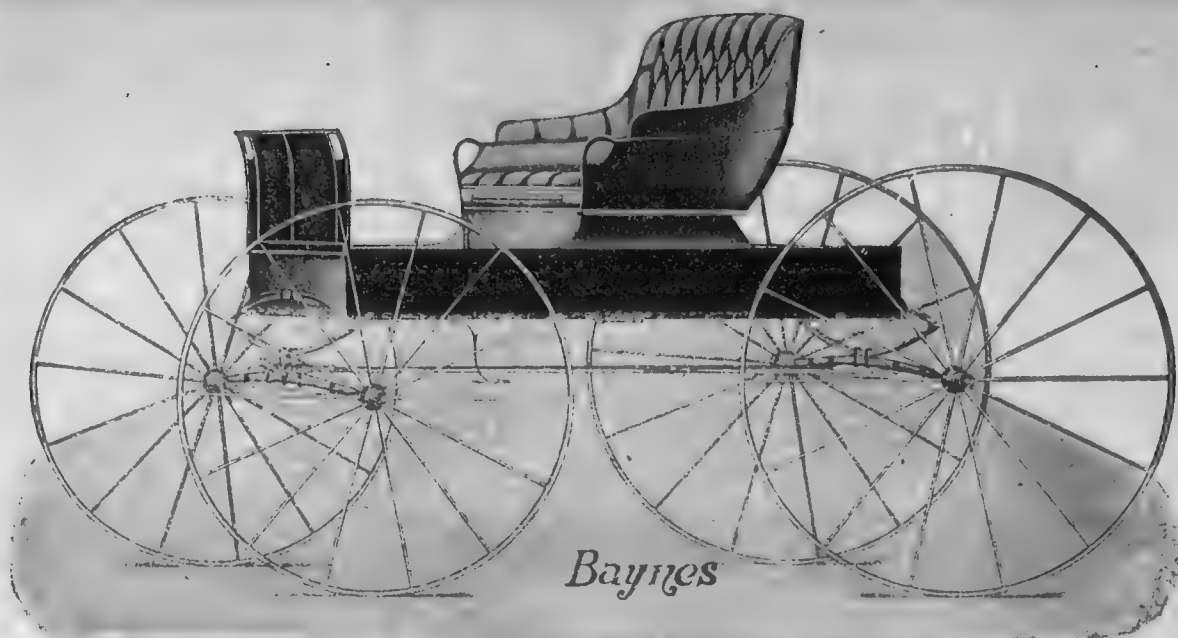
"4.—When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle at large, whether upon the highway or not, get upon the property of the company and are killed or injured by a train, the owner of any such animal so killed or injured shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent."

"5.—The fact that any such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not, if the animal was killed or injured upon the property of the company, and not at the point of intersection with the highway, deprive the owner of his right to recover."

When Railway Is Exempted

"295.—No persons whose horses, cattle or other animals are killed or injured by any train shall have any right of action

Continued on Page 23



No. 534—AUTO-ETTE Seat Road Wagon

Here's a Road Wagon of Quality—and it looks the part. Couldn't well be plainer, yet its very plainness, with every line just right, and the finish quite evidently the very best, makes it attractive to the man of taste. The new AUTO-ETTE Seat—roomy, comfortable, and different without being flashy—suits it to a nicety.

BAYNES BUGGIES are all fitted this year with our new "Twentieth Century" shafts—the shafts without a weak point. Call at the nearest Baynes dealers and see them. Have a look through the Baynes Catalogue too. You'll find in it just what you want, backed by the Baynes Unlimited Guarantee for one full year.

Some Good territory is still open in the West for Live Local Agents.

Write at once for terms and particulars

General Distributing Agents:

A. C. McRAE, Winnipeg, Man.

W. T. BELL, Saskatoon, Sask.

M. C. DREW & SONS, Vancouver, B.C.

The Baynes Carriage Co. Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.

YOU WANT "STANDARD" BRAND Formaldehyde

IT DESTROYS SMUT

STANDARD REGISTERED FORMALDEHYDE
(GUARANTEED 40% VOL.)
FOR DESTROYING SMUT

CLOUDINESS DOES NOT AFFECT CONTENTS

Add one pound to 36 Imperial gallons of water. pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—(if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution) Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces to a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG.

IT CURES POTATO SCAB

À joindre un litre à 36 gallons (mesure impériale) d'eau, mettez le grain de semence en tas au plancher et saupoudrez bien avec la solution. Couvrez le grain avec des sacs ou couvrez-le pendant deux heures pour tenir le gaz emprisonné, après quoi étendez le grain pour sécher et semez dans les vingt-quatre heures si possible.

Pour la pourriture des pommes de terre—Plongez les pommes de terre dans la solution pendant deux heures—séchez-les et coupez-les pour planter.

Désinfection générale—Utilisez une once à deux onces par quart d'eau et rincez les égoûts, les caves, les placards, les endroits humides et les mangeoires, les râteliers, etc.

It is a General Disinfective for, and Preventative of, disease in Grains and Vegetables
WRITE AT ONCE FOR BOOK ON SMUT

"STANDARD" Brand comes in either Bottles or Jugs. It is also sealed at the factory and is GUARANTEED FULL STRENGTH



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

OPPOSES RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—In view of the several articles you have published in your paper on the question of reciprocity and the benefits farmers in general will have by adopting the principle, and also in view of the statements made by many supporters of the idea, that the price of wheat will advance in consequence, will you be kind enough to state the reasons for this belief and the actual gain to be made in selling wheat in the United States as compared with the price of a week ago or two or three weeks ago, or at the time of the delegation to Ottawa asking for this? So far you have been very careful not to commit your paper, but it would be well to know where we stand in regard to the price of wheat being affected one way or another, as this is the article Saskatchewan, at least, will probably succeed best with, under the conditions which are likely to be for a few years yet, and the rising or lowering of the price of wheat will be what will most affect the producers at all times. You claim to be an independent paper and, therefore, I have the right to ask you to publish a plain statement, giving the reasons as to the manner in which the price of our chief commodity will be affected. In your paper of 29th March your article re the government tariff policy and Mr. Glen Campbell you state that the reciprocity agreement must be distinctly understood to be but one step, etc., but you do not state that the acceptance of the non-reduction of tariff on implements at the same time as the acceptance of the reductions of tariff on wheat are a rather conflicting kind of a step for the farmer, and in this you do not show the independence you claim. Mr. Editor, your claim at Ottawa, if one is not mistaken, was reduction of tariff meant reduction of price, and presumably then, under the agreement you so strongly advocate, the price of implements will keep up and the price of wheat will drop. This is an exceedingly lively "step" to vote for, but unless you can show that wheat goes up when the tariff goes off, it is as likely as not a good many farmers will side step at the next elections. It might perhaps be better not to mention barley as there is a strong feeling in the country anent the uses or misuses of beer, but when one is told by an Ontario liberal that for years better prices were to be had in the home market than the U. S., there seems to be a doubt as to whether even the price of this would be benefitted.

G. D. FITZGERALD.

Grenfell, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Fitzgerald evidently does not understand that the reciprocity agreement must be accepted or rejected in its entirety. If a part is accepted and the balance rejected then that action rejects it all. The United States congress is now considering the question upon the same basis. Mr. Fitzgerald must also understand that the editor of The Guide had nothing to do with making the agreement. If he had there would have been no duty on agricultural implements, cement and several other articles as well as a decided decrease in the duties on manufactured articles. The reciprocity agreement is before the farmers of Canada. It is only a part of what they demanded. If they reject it how can they expect to get any relief from the tariff burden they now carry? If the agreement is ratified the government can then be compelled to lower other duties.—Ed.

THE GUIDE IS THUMPED

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 22, I notice an item headed "Medicine Hat Disfranchised," in which you quote a paragraph from the speech of C. A. Magrath, M.P., at Stratford, Ont. You follow the quotation by remarks that misconstrue the meaning and make it seem as though Mr. Magrath were not willing to abide by the wishes of his constituents. This is false. The Recall is not necessary with such men as Mr. Magrath. If the majority of the electors in this constituency demand or simply request him to do as he could not honestly do, he would resign rather than injure the Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact the people who have written him demanding his vote in favor of reciprocity are the men who are brought into line by Laurier's whips. The Conservative Association of Medicine Hat has just declared against reciprocity.

You only show great ignorance of facts when you print such items as above referred to. If your other items are as incorrectly written as this one, and if you do not know the prominent men at Ottawa any better than you know Mr. C. A. Magrath, the information you give in regard to them is most unreliable. I am a wheat farmer and I am engaged in no other business. Up to a few months ago I had great admiration for the fair-minded way in which The Guide treated political questions. Since you made the sudden change in your policy, and came out so radically in favor of reciprocity and seemed to be working hand and glove with disgraced politicians to gain the support of the Western farmers for the Laurier government, my admiration changed to amazement and disgust. Why do you print none of the sound arguments against reciprocity as proposed at present? Why do you no longer inform us as to both sides of the question? Are you ignorant of the fact that this agreement if adopted would immediately throw down the duty on all farm product coming from all the principle agricultural countries of the world into Canada? The present proposed agreement gives practically no reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. The opening of the U. S. A. markets may or may not mean an increase in the price Western farmers receive for their grain. I believe, as do most of the people in this locality, that it will only reduce the price the U. S. farmer receives for his grain, for the U. S. is still a large exporter of its own grain. Why do you swallow whole this reciprocity agreement when the benefits to be derived by the farmer are so doubtful and when its evil effects may mean great consternation to many other lines of business? If adopted, undoubtedly the extension of the much needed east and west railways will stop for the present.

It means that the Hudson's Bay Road will not be pushed. It means that the manner in which our grain will be handled by the U. S. will be entirely out of Canadian control. When our present improvements for exporting grain to other countries are stopped, and present facilities are crippled, the United States may without a moment's warning shut off her markets from us and leave us unable to handle or even sell our grain for good prices for years. Hoping you are still fair-minded enough to publish this letter along with those from other subscribers, I am most sincerely yours,

GEO. P. WHITE.

Irvine, Alta.

Note.—Mr. White's is a sample of several letters we have received opposed to reciprocity. He makes broad statements, but offers no facts to substantiate them. He had great "admiration for the fair-minded" way in which we thumped the Laurier government, but is "amazed and disgusted" when we criticize members of the opposition. Some men's ideas of an independent journal is one which always favors their own particular political views. As it is absolutely hopeless to convince such men that their political idols might possibly in the slightest degree ever make even the faintest suspicion of an error in judgment we will not attempt it. We allow Mr. White to have his say and to offer us the abuse he has and we hope he feels better. He knows the benefits of reciprocity as well as does any farmer in the West, but he can't see them through political spectacles. Reciprocity is a business proposition.—Ed.

RECIPROCITY NO GOOD NOW

Editor, Guide:—I don't think reciprocity will do the farmers of Manitoba any good now, not like it would say fifteen or twenty years ago, when our prices were poor. I claim we will not get any more for our wheat as the United States will not need all our hard wheat but only a part, and we will still only get export price as that is plain, as wheat was 13 cents higher on street at Sarles, N. D., in January, and is now only 6 cents street or 5 cents by shipping through government elevators. We may gain on barley some few cents but not on oats, and what we gain on barley and flax we will lose three times over on horses, pork, butter and eggs. J. J. Hill claims that United States will get 70 per cent out of a hundred so there is not much left for Canada. I think if the government builds the Hudson's Bay Road and controls it that it will do more good for Manitoba than anything else. Some people think the members from Manitoba like Sharpe, Sifton and others should vote for reciprocity. If they were smart men when elected why not let them vote the way they think best for the country. I think The Guide should go more in for pieces on farming and all kinds of grain, roots, etc., and leave out politics altogether, for there are so many farmers think very little of it at present.

THOS. RICHARDSON.

Clearwater, Man.

RECIPROCITY THE THING

Editor, Guide:—I have just read the Hon. Clifford Sifton's speech against reciprocity and also John C. Eaton's, and seventeen other Toronto gentlemen's great arguments against reciprocity. Now those seventeen men are a very small fraction of the people of Toronto city and all the high protectionists of this nation are but a small fraction of the nation's population. In keeping track of those men's arguments, any person that is posted in the past and present history of Canada, will see that their aim is for personal gain and corporate greed. All through their arguments they

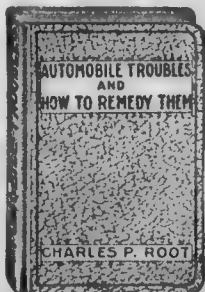
are against the principles of good government. The fundamental principle of good government is equal rights to all and special privileges to none. All the laws which the government enact should do the greatest good for the greatest number of people. I wish to draw the government's attention to Canadian history between the years 1854 and 1866. During that time we had a reciprocity deal with the United States and you will see that we had much better times and a much greater supply of money in circulation. I remember well the great change reciprocity made for the better in Ontario. At that time Canada had a very small population compared with the present population—Now, it is an admitted fact which is undisputable that the farmers and the workmen are the back-bone and life of this nation. All classes of industry exist off the products of the farm. You have a tariff wall between Canada and the United States which cripples the business between two nations. The United States have agreed to meet our government half way and throw down a part of the tariff wall and admit all farm products free. This will give the Canadian farmers a close and much larger market for their products and a greater price, the greater chance there is to sell, the greater chance there is to get a good price for the products which you have to put on the market. I noticed in one of the debates in the House a few days ago, one of our members in upholding reciprocity quoted barley at sixty cents in Toronto and ninety cents in Buffalo. On barley alone reciprocity would give the farmers of Canada some help because a great portion of Canada will produce large crops of barley. For the want of reciprocity with the United States on wheat alone Canada as a nation has lost millions of dollars. If you look up the price of wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan since wheat was first sold there, up to the present time you will find that the Canadian wheat buyer and the Canadian miller did not give the Canadian farmer near the price per bushel their wheat was worth. It is a fact that the Minneapolis flour milling industries are the largest in the world and have been taking wheat in Minnesota and Dakota just alongside of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan line. They have been paying to the Minnesota and Dakota farmers all the way from five to ten cents per bushel more than the Canadian farmer could get in his own market and sometimes the margin is much greater. The Hon. Clifford Sifton's speech was for the benefit of the protected manufacturers and great corporations and against the farmers. For the benefit of this nation as a whole this government should use every fair means to enact the present reciprocity agreement into law as soon as possible. It will give the farmers a free and large market and better prices for the products which they have to ship to foreign countries. It will start the farmers on the road to prosperity. It will bring to Canada immigration from all parts of the world by the millions, more especially from the United States.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

WATCH MEMBERS' ACTIONS

Editor Guide:—I have watched with keen interest the efforts of The Guide and the united farmers to secure justice at the hands of the present government. The word "government" is defined in civics as "The organization of society, to establish justice, carry on public improvements and provide for the common defense." Inasmuch as the government has provided high tariffs for the benefit of the manufacturers of the East, upon the articles absolutely necessary for the carrying on of agricultural pursuits in the West, the present administration cannot be truthfully said to have established real justice, therefore is not government in the real sense of the word, but might better be termed favoritism, as it is for the benefit of the favored few. The robbing of the farmers for the benefit of the capitalists cannot be called justice and it is a national shame that the farmers have not publicly opposed these measures so detrimental to their welfare at an earlier date. But the good work is now on and let us push it forward to the desired end. Use your ballot to remove such members of parliament as may oppose the interests of the farmers and to support those who support our cause. I am heartily in favor of the idea proposed by Mr. F. W. G. in a recent issue of The Guide, that the manufacturers make public the actual cost of producing the imple-



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

ments they make, and if the profits are not unreasonable they can be sure that the farmers are not wanting to deprive any of them of a fair and reasonable profit, as they themselves are only asking for real justice. I am positively sure that the wages paid for laborers in Canada are not so much higher than wages paid in U. S. as to make a high tariff necessary. If the manufacturers fail to refuse to make these points clear to the public, let us take it for granted that they are receiving more than is justly reasonable. If the farmers would all go in for mixed farming instead of wheat raising, as Messrs. Foster and Angers advised them to do, what would the cities do for bread? The manufacturers advised the farmers to stay at home and learn how to farm better instead of going to Ottawa. The fact of it is, that they are willing enough to give us advice of that kind but when we advise them to reduce the price of machinery they see stars of a different color. The Ottawa delegation is the grand beginning of a campaign started none too soon, and as the farmers of the East are unanimously in favor of those things desired by the farmers of the West, the grafters can no longer say that it is just the West that wants free trade.

It behooves us to be very careful who we choose to represent us in parliament, and furthermore to let him know what we want him to do, for there is where the farmers lose out, as the capitalists are very forward in presenting their desires and as a consequence measures are enacted favoring only the one class. Keep in touch with the member from your district and tell him plainly what you desire and if he refuses your requests insist on his reasons and, if you are dissatisfied, use your ballot to unseat him at the first election. The Guide has done great work for us and we should all appreciate this, as no other journal has done so much to arouse the agriculturalists to a sense of the injustice practiced upon us and such a paper deserves a great future which I am sure is in store for it. Did you ever consider that the farmers are the main support of most of the newspapers of today, and did you notice that they, with a few exceptions, uphold the tariff? If the farmers would withdraw their support of the papers that favor the tariff it would be one more step toward the desired end. The farmers are the mainstay of the nation and it is high time that they realize it. The farmer should think for himself and not let some politician hoodwink him and do his thinking for him, as you may be certain that he thinks for his own interests and not yours.

WILLIAM HENNING.

Duxbury, Alta.

PARTY SYSTEM BEST

Editor, Guide:—In reading the letters in this week's Guide referring to our two political organizations, and the advisability of forming a new party, one is struck with the lack of thought in them. They rage at the parties. Russia is a fair sample of a country where party government has never intruded. Russia is to-day just about where our Anglo-Saxon fore-fathers were when they began to develop party government. Truly to condemn the system, root and branch, is to ignore history, or else to have never known it. Goldwin Smith criticized the party system but admitted he knew of nothing to offer in its place. He was willing to trust evolution to produce the new form. Now, Mr. Kirkham proposes to remedy the evil by the formation of a new party. This new party would not materially differ from the present parties. Its rank and file would be composed of the same ordinary, erring, oftentimes passionate citizens. Its leaders would be subject to like passions even as our present leaders are. Some would be ambitious to serve their fellow men, others to serve themselves. Its organization and management would be subject to the same dangers. Above all, the party, being sectional, would be selfish, incohesive, and unserviceable. We would have grain farmers, stock farmers, dairy farmers, fruit farmers, and what-not. Then would the other classes of the community be content to be without representation? Would they form more parties? Where would it all end? No conceivable system possesses the unifying and nationalizing qualities of the present party system.

THE NUMBER OF GUIDE "WANT" ADS is growing every week. Because they pay the advertiser.

We sneer at the candidate pledged to a party. What of the man who goes to parliament as the mouth-piece of an organization representing only one section of his constituents, reserving no volition or discretionary powers to himself. If any one class gets control of legislation then you have tyranny. In view of the legislation in Great Britain, at Ottawa, in Manitoba, and at Regina during the last twelve months, to say that any one class has control only displays one's hopeless ignorance. All classes have made concessions for the common good. Certainly under the present system many unworthy men get to parliament. That is only because many unworthy men send them there. The personnel of our legislatures, with very rare exceptions, is an exact criterion of popular morality. So far at least, as our virtues and failings are concerned, our members may represent us; and this will be true under any elective system. Until the rank and file of the people take an interest in legislation as it affects the whole country rather than as it affects their own little corner there will not be much improvement in our leaders. We force them to be wire-pullers, and tricksters. If our member can not get us an appropriation, "What is the good of him?" we say.

W. D. MOORE.

Gainsboro, Sask.

DEFENDS THE GUIDE

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed articles in the Winnipeg Telegram attacking The Guide in an unwarranted manner in regard to certain paragraphs contained in its columns. It mentions the article contained in The Guide, entitled, "Will You Stand the Test?" as "an amusing appeal." The Telegram says: "The organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company knows the reciprocity pact is not popular." As far as I know, The Guide never has said that it was popular and that it contains near all that the farmers wished for, but urged its support on the grounds that the principle it contains, namely, that any reduction of the tariff must soon be followed by other reductions, and in time free trade is at stake, and should receive the support of every farmer. The Telegram further says: "The Conservative members are not apt to look to a Liberal paper for advice." I am not aware that The Guide supports either of the parties but recognizes good wherever found and supports it wherever found without regard to party ties. "The fight which is now raging throughout Canada is not a political fight. It is a struggle between the common people and the privileged classes." Of this the Telegram says: "The idea which this paragraph seeks to convey is utterly false and misleading. It is deceptive, and intentionally deceptive. It seeks to impose on the farmers' minds the delusion that the privileged classes are granted full and absolute immunity under the terms of the agreement." The Telegram evidently wants to prejudice the people against The Guide. The above article in The Guide is not deceptive. It does not refer to the terms of the reciprocity pact alone, but as I said before, to the principle it will institute if ratified. It should be remembered that many who are subscribers to the Telegram are subscribers to The Guide and it is up to the farmers to say whether they will patronize a paper that seeks to turn them against our western journal that prints both sides of the question while the Telegram prints only the outbursts of capitalism. Let the Telegram come out of the woods and speak plainly, for the interests of the farmers, and its action will be appreciated.

WILLIAM HENNING.

Duxbury, Alta.

QUEBEC BRIDGE CONTRACT

The contract for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge was signed on Wednesday, the St. Lawrence Bridge Co. being awarded the contract on a schedule which on the estimated quantities will amount to \$8,650,000. There will be no roadway for vehicular traffic, the plans providing for a railway bridge with two four foot sidewalks.

WHEN HE IS SATISFIED

"A man ain't never satisfied to kill his own time," said Uncle Eben. "He allus gits some funny stories an' goes 'roun' among his friends tryin' to staht an epidemic."

When a small man is clothed with a little brief authority it's usually hard on those over whom it extends.

200 Free Prizes Given Away. See Catalog, Page 5



A POSTCARD WILL BRING OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

FODDER CORN RAPE ALFALFA GRASSES CLOVERS SEED POTATOES

Notwithstanding the late sowing of these crops it is essential in face of the phenomenal demand for seeds of every description that seed buyers eliminate every possible disappointment by placing their orders at once.

MCKENZIE'S PEDIGREED SEED CORN

PRICE PER BUSHEL	Brandon	Calgary
Northwestern Dent	\$2.50	\$2.85
Longfellow (Yellow)	2.25	2.60
North Dakota (White)	2.25	2.60
Compton's Early (Yellow)	2.25	2.60
Early 8-Bowed Canada	2.25	2.60
Deduct 5c per bushel on orders of 5 bushels or more		

RAPE

The great forage plant for cattle, hogs and sheep. It is easily sown, grown and cultivated. Will grow anywhere. It is very hard, extremely prolific and quick grower. Unexcelled as fertilizer.

Lb. 16c, 4 lbs. 60c, post paid; 10 lbs. and more, 10c per lb; 25 lbs. and more, 9c per lb.; 10 lbs. or over, purchaser pays freight.

ALFALFA

It presents more uses, value and possibilities than any known crop.

Results have demonstrated that Genuine Montana Grown and the True Turkestan Seed is the most reliable for the Canadian West.

Price per 25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Alfalfa ... Lucerne	\$7.10 \$13.75
Alfalfa ... Turkestan	7.00 13.65
Calgary—	
Alfalfa ... Lucerne	\$7.50 \$14.50
Alfalfa ... Turkestan	7.50 14.50

MCKENZIE'S HIGH GRADE GRASSES AND CLOVERS

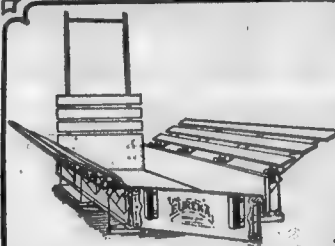
Price Per 100 Lbs.	Brandon	Calgary
Timothy ... Gold Standard	\$14.75	\$15.75
Timothy ... Gilt Edge	13.75	14.75
Western Eye ... Gold Standard	18.00	17.00
Western Eye ... Gilt Edge	15.00	16.00
Brome ... Gold Standard	14.00	15.00
Brome ... Gilt Edge	13.00	14.00
Clover ... Common Red	23.00	24.00
Clover ... Alsike	22.25	23.50
Millet ... Hungarian	5.75	6.50
Millet ... German	5.75	6.50
Millet ... Common	5.75	6.50
Millet ... Hog	5.75	6.50
Millet ... Siberian	5.75	6.50
Cotton Bags 25c each.		

MANITOBA GROWN SEED POTATOES

Price per Bushel—	Brandon	Calgary
Wee Macgregor	\$2.00	\$2.50
Bovee	2.00	2.50
Early Ohio	2.00	2.50
Manitoba Wonder	2.00	2.50
Deduct 10c per bushel on quantities of 5 bushels or more. BAGS FREE		

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd.
BRANDON, Man. CALGARY, Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE



EUREKA Wagon Box and Rack

After a farmer puts the "EUREKA" on his wagon, he marvels how he ever managed to get along without it. The "EUREKA" can be instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—Hay, Live Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry. Placed in any position in a moment without wrench, hooks or rope, yet it is impossible for the wings to get out of position. Made of the best Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and GUARANTEED TO CARRY TWO TONS IN ANY POSITION. Made in 14 and 16 foot lengths—and 38, 40 and 42 inch widths.

Some of the other Eureka Lines

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the ONLY sanitary churn, Barrell's finest stoneware—not absorbent wood. Top is clear glass. Churns by hand lever, cleanest, easiest, best churn on the Market, 8, 10 and 12 Imperial gallon sizes.

"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising—and sows evenly to the last seed. Easily converted from straight drill to hill dropper. A few additional parts make a complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact. Two nozzles with hose attachment. Tested to stand Five Times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two gallon capacity and all expelled by one pumping.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil. Best Iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 14
EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

When writing to advertisers mention The Guide

INSTRUCTIONS TO WEED INSPECTOR

The following rules have been drafted by Gleichen Union for the guidance of the local weed inspector in his work this year, and are here given as the advice contained therein will be of assistance to others in various parts of the province:

"Be it resolved by U. F. A. No. 96, in meeting assembled this fourth day of March, 1911, that our local weed inspector shall notify all farmers in this district who are known to have fields which are infected with noxious weeds before seeding time, that such fields as have been plowed ready for crop but have not been thoroughly summer-tilled so as to ensure proper eradication of said weeds, that they shall only seed said lands with a view to growing such crop of green feed as can be grown so as to harvest same before any such weeds have formed sufficient seeds to mature sufficient to grow after being cut, and that such crop must be cut with a mower or mowers so as to cut the weeds close to the ground to prevent any branches from producing seeds. And that immediately after harvesting and removing such crop they must then double disc the land thoroughly, and later and before the weeds have had sufficient time to begin to mature thoroughly plow said lands and follow at once with a harrow, and as often as any weeds may begin to show on the land for the remainder of the season the land must be thoroughly harrowed so as to kill such weeds as may have started. Or in case the harvest is not followed with double discing, then the plowing must be begun so as to have it all plowed before any of said weeds have started to mature. They shall also be instructed to thoroughly harrow the land before the seeding is done, and to harrow again after the seeding is done as often as any weeds show through the top of the ground until the grain becomes too high to admit of the harrow being used; this to hold the weeds in check and give the farmer more time to take care of his harvest. Where fields are known to be infected with noxious weeds and they have not been plowed ready for crop, then the weed inspector shall notify the owner to properly summer-till said lands, which shall consist of double discing thoroughly as early as the land can be worked, and then thoroughly harrowed or disced as often as the weeds may show themselves, until time to plow which shall be done during the fore part of July and before any of the weeds have started to mature. The plowing must be thoroughly done not less than five inches in depth and must be followed with a packer, and the packer followed at once with a harrow, and as often as any weeds may show during the remainder of the season the land must be thoroughly harrowed so as to destroy all weeds, or double disc in case the harrows will not destroy all weeds. Farmers shall be notified that if these instructions are not fully complied with and crops are allowed to grow which are contaminated with noxious weeds to such an extent as to endanger by contamination the adjoining fields, that they will be required to burn the crops on the land to destroy the weeds."

WAR ON GOPHERS

There was a good attendance at the last regular meeting of Gleichen Union and four new members were secured. Among the business transacted was the adopting of a resolution in favor of reciprocity and sending same to the Hon. W. S. Fielding at Ottawa. The matter of the organization of a Local Improvement District was discussed and the secretary instructed to get a copy of the act and further information as to the effect of the decision in the Privy Council on the C.P.R. tax case. The matter of the extermination of the gopher pest was then taken up and fully discussed. An offer was made by President Griesbach to turn over a patent gopher poison mixing machine to the Union and the offer was unanimously accepted, and it was decided to furnish poisoned grain to other local unions if sufficient poison can be secured for preparing same.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.

Gleichen, Alta.

INTEREST IN MEETINGS

At the fourth meeting for the year 1911 of Stainsleigh Union the subject under discussion was "Intensive vs. Extensive Farming," led by C. Larson and E. H. Tweddle, while at the next meeting the subject for consideration will be, "The Improvement of the Farm Home," led by E. H. Tweddle and Rev. A. A. Thompson. The members are taking a keen interest in the meetings since the New Year and we have an average attendance of about 80 per cent. of the total membership.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.

Macklin, Sask.

REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS

The last regular meeting of Rathwell Union was well attended and four new members were received. The president reported the sending of a joint message by the officers of the Pearce, Hazelmere, Howe, Ardenville and Rathwell Unions to the Hon. W. S. Fielding approving of the reciprocity agreement and urging its ratification during the present session. The secretary was instructed to write the C.P.R. Irrigation Co., asking for information regarding the exhibits of wheat at the Madison Square Gardens next November. This Union decided on united action against the gopher pest and agreed to set out poison the first week in April. A committee was appointed to see the local druggists and ask them to quote prices on formalin and strychnine. The president and vice-president were appointed a committee to represent the union at the district meeting, whenever the central office shall set a date for same.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

Macleod, Alta.

LAVOY IN LINE

It is with great pleasure that I report the organization of a local union of the U.F.A. at Lavooy on March 11. Messrs. Austin, of Ranfurly, and Montgomery, of Innisfree, were present and fully explained the objects of the organization. At the close of these addresses the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, G. W. Suddaby; vice-president, T. Russell; secretary-treasurer, Hubert Morton; directors, P. Suddaby, T. J. Duffy, S. Inglis, E. Nadeau, J. Michael, A. A. Rode. Lavooy Union starts out with a membership of twenty-three and will be

heard from quite regularly from now on as the members are all enthusiastic in the work and realize the need of such an organization as the U.F.A. HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y.

Lavooy, Alta.

ORGANIZE PATRIOTIC CLUBS

Reciprocity was the subject for discussion at the last regular meeting of Carstairs Union. H. W. Wood outlined very clearly the reasons why the Canadian farmers needed reciprocity and what it would do for them. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that if the Canadian manufacturers defeat reciprocity, we believe the Canadian farmers should organize in patriotic clubs pledging themselves to give preference to all foreign goods paying duty and to all domestic goods not paying duty." It was also decided to purchase formalin in large quantities as by so doing a considerable saving would be made in the cost to the members.

ALBERT J. DEW, Sec'y.

Carstairs, Alta.

BROOKSLEY ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the farmers of Brookley held a short time ago, it was decided to form a local branch of the U.F.A. R. E. Fiske, president of Hillsdown Union, was present and kindly gave his help as organizer. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, W. Ritson; vice-president, J. Morton; secretary-treasurer, C. P. Brock; directors, A. Robertson, D. Dance, J. Davis. There is every prospect of a good membership in this district and the farmers are taking keen interest in the association work.

C. P. BROCK, Sec'y.

Brooksley, Alta.

LOOKING AFTER HORSES

At the last regular meeting of Zenith Union it was decided to have a stable built at the school house and a committee of three was appointed to take round lists and solicit subscriptions for this purpose. It was also decided to hold an entertainment for the purpose of helping to raise funds. The secretary received instructions to write to Edmonton for blank forms of application for government telephones for the purpose of getting telephone communication between Botha and Zenith. We now have twenty-seven members upon our roll.

W. A. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec'y.

Zenith, Alta.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS ONLY

At the last regular meeting of Berrywater Union the following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of the members of the Berrywater Union, U.F.A., it is in the interest of this part of the Province of Alberta that the proposed sale of lands which formed part of the Blackfoot reservation should be sold in parcels of not more than one section to each purchaser and further, that each purchaser should be a bona-fide settler who should be required to perform similar duties both as regards residence, cultivation and other improvements as are now required of homesteaders." We join with other unions in passing this resolution to prevent the lands being purchased by any speculators and thus retarding the settlement of the country to our detriment.

F. BADEN, Sec'y.

Hearnleigh, Alta.

TAKING MEETINGS TO MEMBERS

The last regular meeting of Red Willow Union was well attended and seven new names were added to the roll, bringing the membership up to twenty-nine. It was decided by a unanimous vote of the union to wire to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, at Ottawa, urging the immediate ratification of the reciprocity treaty as outlined by the tariff commission at Washington. Local dealers were asked to send bids to supply the members of the union with formaldehyde. A committee was appointed to ask the co-operation of Local Improvement Districts in poisoning gophers. As the membership of this union includes residents of several school districts it was decided to hold the regular meetings in rotation in each of four districts, namely, Red Willow, Star Ridge, Science Mound and Prairie Grove.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.

Red Willow, Alta.

KNOW WHAT IT MEANS

Some of the members of Carnforth Union, U.F.A., stumble over the pronunciation of the word r-e-c-i-p-r-o-c-i-t-y, but they all know what it means for them, all right, and a telegram to that effect was sent to the Hon. Mr. Fielding at Ottawa endorsing its adoption.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.

Carnforth, Alta.

VALUABLE SERVICES APPRECIATED

At the monthly meeting of Streamstown Union of the U.F.A., our late secretary, Mr. John Campbell, was made the recipient of a small presentation by R. J. Smyth, Esq., as a token of esteem in which he was held by all the members. Mr. Campbell is an indefatigable worker in the cause of the U.F.A., and will be very much missed by the members of this union. Mr. Campbell has organized another union, namely, Durness, of which he is secretary. The ladies kindly provided tea and a very pleasant evening was spent.

E. C. DAVISON, Sec'y.

Streamstown, Alta.

A GOOD RECORD

Organized during the latter part of February, by the time of the second meeting Winnifred Union has a membership of sixty-nine with the prospects of many more in the near future. Our territory here is quite large and we feel confident that we shall have one of the strongest unions in Southern Alberta. As we did not have the services of an official organizer, we shall be very pleased to have one of the officers of the central association drop in on us at one of our regular meetings and give us a few suggestions. The first elected officers are: President, H. E. Flett; treasurer, J. R. Agar; secretary, Thos. D. Fisher.

THOS. D. FISHER, Sec'y.

Winnifred, Alta.

STILL ORGANIZING

The U.F.A. is gaining ground in the south and on March 24 a union was organized at Altorado, with the following officers: President, Perrin E. Baker; vice-president, J. C. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, Harvey McKenzie; directors, T. J. O'Neal, John Aldous, B. F. Ross, Carl Wek, G. E. Strain, N. Ross.

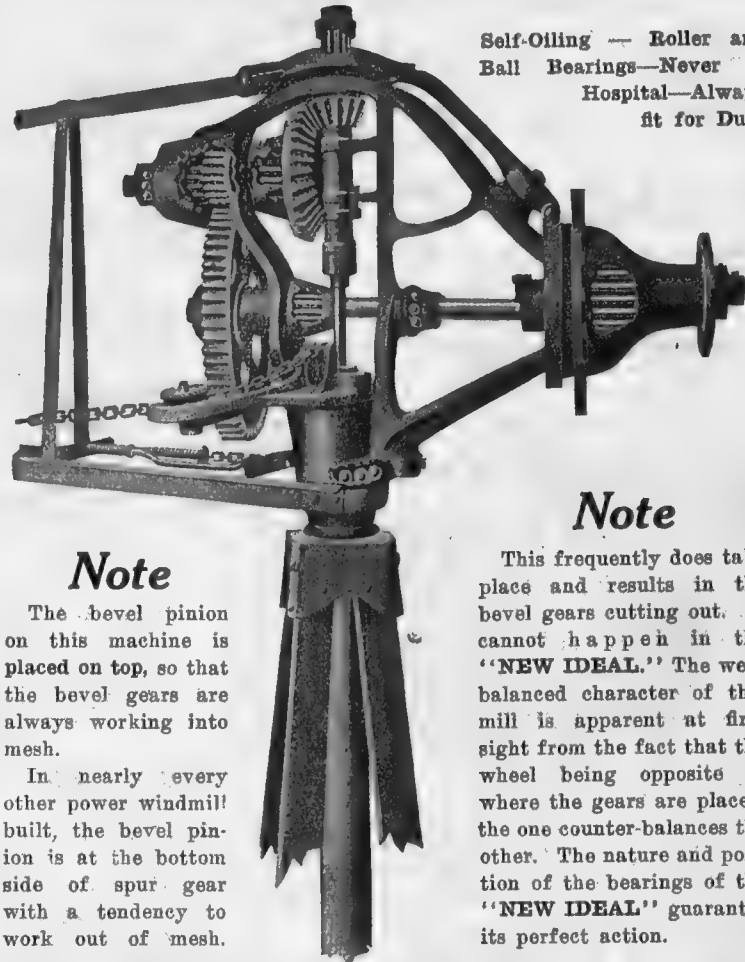
PERRIN E. BAKER, Sec'y., pro tem.

Altorado, Alta.

WIND Power Is Cheap POWER

AND THE BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS

ARE INCOMPARABLE TO ANY WIND-POWER
ENGINES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN MARKET



Self-Oiling — Roller and
Ball Bearings—Never in
Hospital—Always
fit for Duty

Note

The bevel pinion on this machine is placed on top, so that the bevel gears are always working into mesh.

In nearly every other power windmill built, the bevel pinion is at the bottom side of spur gear with a tendency to work out of mesh.

Note

This frequently does take place and results in the bevel gears cutting out. It cannot happen in the "NEW IDEAL." The well-balanced character of this mill is apparent at first sight from the fact that the wheel being opposite to where the gears are placed, the one counter-balances the other. The nature and position of the bearings of the "NEW IDEAL" guarantee its perfect action.

THE "NEW IDEAL" WIND POWER ENGINE

There are more "IDEAL" Power Windmills operating in Canada than those of all other competitors put together.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MOIR CO. LIMITED

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

An Anchor of Security

is found in Life Insurance. It means safety of principal—certainty of return—the surest of all investments.

These are generalities. Come down to personal application by seeing what Life Insurance can do for you. Obtain rates and dependable advice. Do so now—while the subject is in mind.

You will find the Great-West Policies well worth investigation. The rates are low—the profits high. Full particulars for the asking—and there will be no undue solicitation to insure. State age.

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office

WINNIPEG

It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in
The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE — HALF SECTION IN THE famous Touchwood Hills District. Four miles south of Punnichy; 65 acres under cultivation; three-roomed lumber cottage and various outbuildings. Small fenced pasture; good water. All gently rolling, good wheat land; \$14.00 per acre, easy terms. Apply to owner, H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE — CULTIVATED FARM OF 360 acres, well watered and buildings, on the "Portage Plains," 4 1/2 miles from Macdonald, C.P.R., and 8 miles from Fulton on C.N.R. School at corner of farm. Working horses and implements can also be bought. — D. McCuaig, Macdonald P.O., Man. 34-6

FOR SALE — 160 ACRE FARM NEAR Ochre River, Man.; all fenced, 180 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man. 32-6

FARM LANDS — THREE-QUARTER SECTION virgin land within three miles of Engelfield, Sask., and near Watson on Canadian Northern. Good soil and well adapted for mixed farming. Will sell for cash or exchange for Toronto or Ontario property. — R. L. Robertson, Box 444, Toronto. 35-8

GREAT SNAP FOR CASH — Quarter section 1 1/2 miles from town, 50 acres under cultivation; sod stable and board shanty; rented for third crop. Price \$1,800.00. Don't wait; it is worth \$3,000.00. MUST SELL NOW. Address J. M. Bergstrom, Wauchope, Sask. 37-3

GREAT SNAP — 320 ACRE FARM, 170 broken, 70 more to be; all fenced in; good 7 roomed house; stable 26x70; good granaries and other buildings; plenty hay and water; big pasture. Easy terms. For particulars write C. J. Larson, Broadview, Sask. 29-1

WILD AND IMPROVED LANDS IN THE Goose and Eagle Lake District. — H. P. Leech, Rosetown, Sask. 36-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

FOR SALE — ONE SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP entitling purchaser to enter on 820 acres of land. This is a splendid opportunity for a prospective homesteader. For cash price write J. A. Brougham, Creosford, Man. 36-3

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. — Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. — W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO., LTD. — "The largest distributors of labor in Western Canada." Supply men for work, city or country, without charge to the employer. Phone Main 6344; night phone Fort Rouge 2020. Office, corner Main and Pacific, Winnipeg.

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOW MEN BUY Lignite Coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. Two dollars per ton f.o.b. Blenheim. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 36-4

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE — ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE — Prompt delivery, right prices. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE — 3 CARS GOOD HIGHLAND Hay, \$12 ton; also 300 bushels improved Belgian oats, cleaned; bags extra; 60c bushel, f.o.b. Macoun, Sask. — D. H. Chamberlain. 37-6

SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE Spruce. Price \$2 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, with 4 inches of soil on roots. Prepaid. Height 12 to 15 inches. — Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 33-6

TREES FOR PLANTING

POPLAR TREES — NATIVE GROWN AT Lethbridge, five to seven feet high, 20c each f.o.b. Lethbridge. Cash must accompany all orders. — L. P. Tuff, Lethbridge, Alta. 37-4

BINDER TWINE WANTED

THE G.G.A. OF WASKADA WISHES TO hear from the different Binder Twine Companies their very best terms on twine in carlots f.o.b. at Waskada not later than the end of May. — John W. Millions, Sec. 37-4

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE — IMPORTED SUFFOLK STALLION, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kisbey, Sask. 33-6

GENERAL EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigree or good grade mares. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED MARCH 22, 1911, FROM SEC. 30-22-22 W. 2, one bay mare, weight 1,400 lbs., 9 years old, shod on front feet when last seen. One black horse, white face, wall eye, 7 years old, branded P on left shoulder. One dark bay horse colt, white star on forehead. One light bay filly, white star on forehead. \$20.00 reward will be given for return of horses or information leading to recovery, to Alfred Flavel, Marlton P.O., Sask. 37-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOOD MEN WANTED ON FARM — WAGES thirty to forty per month for season; three to four hundred by year. Good accommodations. — E. P. St. John, Kisbey, Sask., Can. 34-4

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return. — James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at once to Henry Kennett, Ryerson, Sask. 37-1

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE — MOTOR CYCLE, PERFECT condition. Box A, Plumas, Man. 32-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment, highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY"

We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's great book "Progress and Poverty." The book contains over 400 pages and is the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

EARLY TRIUMPH POTATOES — FIRST Early potatoes on wholesale markets; heavy yielder, good keeper, oval to round, pink color, white inside, heavy stocks; bushel \$2, 6 bushels \$10, 12 bushels \$18, f.o.b. Roblin, Man. Delivery May 1st to 20th. — W. J. De La Mare, Roblin, Man. 36-6

HONEY EYE ROSE POTATOES — GROWN from imported seed, hand selected for several years for increased yield, smoothness and other desirable qualities. Prizes at Regina and Brandon Seed Fairs; \$1.75 per bushel. — Malcolm N. Ross, Box 171, Regina. 36-4

SEED OATS — BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King, 31 cts.; cleaned, 33; feed, 29; 2 Red Fife wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

SNAP — "WEE MACGREGOR" POTATO from originator, also earliest varieties. Bushel, \$1.00. Get Challenge list; satisfaction guaranteed. — Rowan Bros., MacGregor, Man. 33-6

FOR SALE — FLAIL-THRESHED FIELD peas free from noxious weeds. Price \$2.00 per bushel, bags 25c each. Cash with order. — J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man. 37-1

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 32-6

FOR SALE — ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN- erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs. per bushel; 60c, bags included. — Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 32-6

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale. — J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 32-6

FOR SALE — TIMOTHY SEED GUARAN- teed free from noxious weeds; price 10c per lb., bags extra. — H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 35-3

WANTED — A SMALL CUP OF SUCCESS Barley for seed; what is called Sixty Day Barley. State prices. — John Mair, Jr., Box 128, Elgin. 36-2

FOR SALE — A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIM- othy seed, ten cents per lb., bag extra. — Samuel Grahame, Gilbert Plains, Man. 36-6

RHUBARB FOR SALE — STRONG ROOTS, three years old, \$1.25 per dozen, with instructions. — Frank Vrabets, Box 45, Stockholm, Sask. 37-1

PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES — \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. — C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 33-6

FOR SALE — GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS — Apply Chas. Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jasmin, Sask.

FOR SALE — ABOUT 700 BUSHELS BAR- ley good enough for seed. Apply John A. Kyle, Glenella, Man.

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS — FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES, THE BEST ALL- round utility and exhibition fowl bred today. They are noted for their laying qualities. When buying eggs for hatching always get the best. My birds have won a large percentage of best prizes at the leading shows in Western Canada. Write for list of winnings at Northern Ontario Show, 1910, and Manitoba Provincial, 1911. Eggs from these prize winners at \$3.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 30. Order at once so as to get your eggs as near time wanted as possible. — John McLean, Glenboro, Man. 37-1

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 27-13

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. — B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading B.P. Rocks pens, 1st Cock, 8th Okl. at Man. Prov., 1911. Heading S.C.W. Leghorn pens, 2nd pen Cock at Man. Prov., 1911. Won 2nd and 7th S.C.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

POULTRY AND EGGS

W. J. CURRIE, LAUDER, MAN., BREEDER of Exhibition White and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins Bants, and White Fan Tail Pigeons. Have won more prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba in 1910 than any competitor. At Brandon, March, 1911, won 21 regular and five special prizes. Eggs now ready; send stamp for copy of mating list. 36 and 38

OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AT THE recent Brandon Show 6 prizes, including Nor'-West Farmers' Cup. Pen No. 1, my winning females mated to 1st and Special Brandon Cock. Eggs \$3 per 15. Pen No. 2 headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. — John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 36-6

J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. This season's yards are headed by 3rd Cockerel, 1911, and best sons of 2nd prize Cockerel, 1909, Man. Poultry Shows. Eggs, 1 setting, \$2.00; 3 settings, \$5.00. All my breeders for sale after May 15th.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. A few good cockerels. — Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 33-6

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS — BARRED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for fifteen. Place orders well in advance. No stock for sale. — Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

McOPA FARM — WINTER LAYING BAR- red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks' Eggs, \$2 per setting; 3 for \$5. Will try to please you. — W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 34-8

FLEMING POULTRY YARDS — SINGLE Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks' Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$4.00 per 50. — E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33-6

EGGS FOR SALE — AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING — S.O. WHITE LEG- horns, heavy laying strain. Special price during April and May, \$1.25 for 15. First come, first served. — Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 35-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes. — Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 34-8

WE HAVE GOT A FEW EXTRA CHOICE White and Barred Rock Cockerels that we are offering at about half their actual value to make room. — W. J. Currie, Lauder, Manitoba. 37-1

FOR SALE — FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 32-6

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range. — Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man. 35-6

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS from snow white birds; highest type of breeding. One dollar per setting. — Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 35-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS — GOOD TYPE AND color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. — John Muirhead, Carberry. 37-6

PURE BLOOD PERKIN DUCKS FOR SALE — Eggs \$1.50 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. — Mrs. S. Carruthers, Grand View Station, Umatilla, Man. 32-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS — \$1.25 for 15, or \$6.00 per hundred. — John McGintie, Tofield, Alta. 34-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS — \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 100. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 34-6

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS — \$1.50 per 15. — Mr. W. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 37-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. One dollar for fifteen eggs. — W. F. Somers, Carman. 35-6

EGGS FOR SALE — S.O. WHITE LEG- horns, \$1.50 per fifteen. — R. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon. 35-6

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS — EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen; two settings \$2.50. — B. D. Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 37-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els, Cadman's prize strain, \$1.50 each. — Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 36-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING — Good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. — Wm. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 36-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per dozen. — R. B. Rook, Moore Park, Man. 36-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS — EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. — Charles Peach, Sinitluta, Sask. 34-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE — W. F. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 37-6

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp, 8695, sire King's Crest Imp, (4764), (11385), four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kawanda P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp, and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSETT, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shorthorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boars or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$18.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock. —H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 head Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREDDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale. —Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale. —Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE — AT VERY reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions rising 3, 4 and 9 years respectively. —E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap. —J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMBERSON, MAN., breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 months old boars. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomacko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Auction Sale and Show of Bulls at Calgary	April 18-21
Edmonton Stallion Show and Bull Sale, Edmonton	April 26-27
Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

HE KNEW THEM

Two friends started out in life, each of them resolving to pursue his own ideal. And one of them went out to see the world, and the other became a hermit. After many years they met again. And the hermit said: "There is only one thing that I am very curious about—women. Have you met any?"

"Have I met any!" exclaimed the other, smiling. "Why, women have been my specialty."

"Are they vain?"

"Very."

"Are they selfish?"

"Very."

"Are they inquisitive?"

"Dear me, yes!"

"Is it true they talk continuously?"

"Oh, yes."

"Are they extravagant?"

"Yes, enough to suit any taste."

"Have they any good points?"

"Well, I should say they had."

"What are they?"

"Well, they can be unselfish."

"Indeed!"

"And they can hold their tongues—when the object warrants it."

"You don't say!"

"And they can save, if they love enough."

"How interesting!"

"And they are good nurses. In fact they differ widely in their capabilities. They are constant and inconstant, fickle and true, small and large, charitable and uncharitable, good, bad and indifferent."

The hermit grasped his companion's hand eagerly.

"My friend," he said, "this is all very wonderful to me—your knowledge of woman is evidently extensive. And now tell me how many of them you have lived with."

And the friend replied:
"One."—Life

AT THE TURKISH BATH

They met, duly sheeted, at the Turkish bath scales, and the thin woman drew back in horror.

"Let's make a compact," she suggested. "Don't you look at the scale while I'm being weighed and I won't look while you're weighed. Because it's pretty certain that I've lost and you've gained."

"All right," said the stout woman with resignation, "but it doesn't really matter, because we'll be sure to tell each other, anyway, while we're at luncheon. Eating together, if you notice, is almost as destructive to feminine secrecy as spending the night together—haven't you told things you'd vowed not to, hundreds and hundreds of times, just as soon as you and the other woman had your back hair down? And even if we don't tell each other to-day the attendants will tell us next time. So let's not look at the scales if you like but let's promise to be honest if we say anything at all."

"All right," agreed the thin woman blinding her eyes, child fashion, while the other stepped to the platform. Then the stout woman conscientiously regarded the ceiling while the thin woman took her turn.

"One hundred and twelve pounds!" proudly proclaimed the thin woman at luncheon.

"One hundred and seventy!" countered the stout woman. The two exchanged keen and dubious glances.

"Honest?" they said in unison.

"Well," admitted the thin woman blushing, "I—I did jiggle the scales a little, because I remembered that my sheet wasn't as big as yours, and I felt that I ought to be allowed something on that account. How about yourself since you're so mighty particular?"

The stout woman colored.

"Well, I—I forgot to have the attendant hold up my hair while I was weighed," she admitted, "and you know wet hair weighs awful heavy. So I—I took off a couple of pounds for that."

FINE FOR C.N.R.

The railway commission has recommended to the minister of justice that the Canadian Northern railway be fined two hundred dollars per day for every day the company has been operating a branch line between Halborle and Beulah, Man. The line has been used for several months so the penalty, if imposed, will not be a light one. The C.N.R. had never had the line inspected nor had they filed a tariff of freight rates over it.

TOM JOHNSON DEAD

Tom Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city April 10 at the age of 57 years. Death came after a long illness, from which it was thought at one time that he had recovered, but he suffered a relapse.

Starting his life as an office boy for a steel firm at Louisville, Kentucky, before his death he had become one of the best known men, not only in the United States, but throughout the English speaking world. He was a financier of no mean ability and early in life achieved a fortune, but as it was as a reform mayor that he became famous.

Municipal politics in Cleveland claimed Johnson's attention. Corporate aggression and graft made the town nothing more than a "farm," which the politicians worked. An attempt was being made to give away valuable lake front rights to railways. Johnson opposed this, and, to make his opposition effective, ran for mayor. In that campaign he first raised the battle cry, "Three-cent fares," which subsequently became the issue of all his campaigns, and which earned him the bitter enmity of all the street railway interests of the country.

Johnson, who had become a single tax advocate and enthusiastic reformer, proposed to compel the traction companies to carry passengers at three cents a head. He met with great opposition. After years of bitter warfare he finally succeeded in wresting from the companies nearly all their franchises and in compelling them to sell six and seven tickets for a quarter. Finally, through a holding

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

LIMITED
Manufacturers

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

48A

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's
Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin."

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1—6 for \$5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us

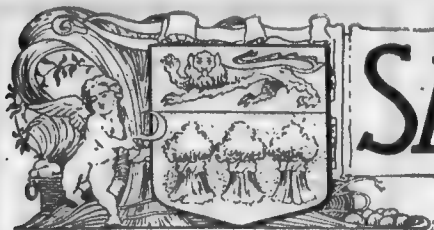
Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Escanaba Falls, Vt.

company, Johnson was able to begin operating in Cleveland the city's own car line. Strikes, instigated by the opposition, threw his plans into confusion, and when the election came, a referendum, essential to Johnson's future traction plans, was defeated.

At the same time financial reverses swallowed Johnson's wealth, and he was compelled to sell his fine mansion on Euclid Avenue and retire to a modest cottage. But with undaunted courage and enthusiasm he continued his fight for reform, but was defeated for re-election as mayor of Cleveland in 1909. Ill health compelled him to retire from public life, but it was his intention to resume his fight for reform at the earliest opportunity.

ARBOR DAY

May 8 has been designated as Arbor Day for Manitoba.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.
District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, John F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. B. Fells, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

Impotency of the Sample Market

The sample market has been written and spoken about in recent years as the most potent factor necessary in order to secure the highest price for grain; the idea being that competition would be thus most surely attained. Several of our friends have stoutly maintained this position and used it as the most forcible argument for government ownership of interior elevators, pointing to Minneapolis sample market, and the fact that the price there was often much higher than in Winnipeg, as proof of the value of such a market. The necessity for this sample market was also given as the strong reason for government elevators, in order to provide the special binning system, thus providing the farmer a means to preserve the identity of his grain, while still holding it on the interior elevator until he could put his sample on the market and sell before sending the lot forward; also that the buyers might thus have the opportunity to select their purchases. Special binning in terminal elevators was to be provided also for buyers to preserve the selections thus obtained. The advocates of these propositions have claimed it made no difference to the farmer what these men did with their purchases, since the competition on the sample market made them sure of the highest price, according to the intrinsic value of each lot. I have before me a copy of the North Dakota grain commission report, which goes to show that, in their opinion at least, the sample market does not do all that is claimed for it, and remember, in Minneapolis, they have the system we have been clamoring for, namely, double system of inspection, sample market, baking test, private terminals, exporters, millers, commission men, elevator men, and the whole paraphernalia for competition.

Listen from this report: "All grades of grain as now graded here are made on its physical appearance. This we believe to be unjust, and should be made on its commercial or milling value, determined by accurate chemical analysis and baking tests. We find that wheat that was graded No. 3 Northern on account of its badly bleached color, made as good flour, and the baking test was equal to the best hard or No. 1 Northern grades. Also smut in wheat affects the grade just to the amount of smut it contains. Take for example a sample of our best northern wheat and let it contain smut and it will be graded as low as No. 3, or rejected. This we also believe to be unjust. All wheat is washed by the modern mills of our country as well as the smutty wheat, in order to properly temper it for grinding. We understand the cost is no more to condition smutty wheat than any other wheat; the smut being all removed by the same operation. This is another good reason why it should be graded by its commercial value. The difference in the price paid for smutty wheat is from four to ten cents per bushel under No. 1 Northern price. We find, and it is freely admitted that, all cargoes loaded out of Duluth carry one pound, and oftentimes more dockage per bushel than is taken into account or consideration. The mixing of the different grades as they are inspected in and the grades they finally take on out inspection, is unjust, and works to the disadvantage of our state."

Why does not this sample market and competition settle the matter at Minneapolis? You would almost imagine this quotation was from one of our friend's pamphlets discussing Winnipeg markets. Again—

"One of the most important things done in connection with inspection and grading of grain at Minnesota terminals and sampling stations is the sampling of cars. This should be done thoroughly, fairly, and by men of unquestionable honesty and integrity, who would always comply with the rules and regulations governing the taking of samples. This we find is not always done, but instead what is known as a grab sample is taken from cars even ordinarily loaded, which

statement can be verified by reference to the numerous times that it is necessary to have new samples taken, and the calls from mills and elevators for reconsideration on grades and dockages after the cars are opened and loading commenced. These calls are invariably for lower grade. No doubt there are as many cases where the grade should be raised. There were appeals to the Grain Inspections Boards (appeal boards) at Minneapolis and Duluth for the year ending July 31, 1910, 49,181 cars, of which 10,184 cars the grade was raised, and dockage lowered on 1,196 cars. The appeals for the year ending July 31, 1910, were greater in number than the appeals for any previous year in the history of the appeal board by 14,419 cars. The average number of cars inspected for the past previous five years was 267,849, and the average number of cars appealed for the same period was 25,788. Thus it appears that the appeals for the year ending July 31, 1910, exceeded the average appeals for the previous five years by 23,393 cars. The shippers were benefited by the past year through the appeals department to the amount of \$250,000 or more, by the raising of grades and the lowering of dockages."

Why does not the double sampling system settle this at Minneapolis? There seems to have been all kinds of trouble. No one ever heard of half as many appeals here. Further—

"The question of Durum wheat may be touched upon in this report. At the

with our Northern spring wheat, and made into patent flour."

Same old trouble. Who gets this large sum of money? asks the commission of Dakota. Trimming the farmers in Minneapolis to the tune of 15 or 25 cents per bushel on Durum wheat. Why does not the sample market protect the farmer there? They seem to be able to evade the law of competition. The same corporations are dealing in Winnipeg. Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the Leopard his spots? Listen:

"After having made a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the present method of handling grain at the terminals of both Minneapolis and Duluth, we have reached the following conclusion: That the only proper and profitable way for the people of our state to handle their grain, is by establishing state warehouses at Minneapolis and Duluth, or Superior, and possibly at points within our state. Our reasons for this conclusion are, that our wheat being acknowledged the best in the United States, is much sought after by millers everywhere, and if it was handled by our own terminal houses under our own state inspection, thoroughly cleaned and conditioned and when shipped out either in car or boat accompanied by our North Dakota certificate of inspection, it would not lose its identity, and would command a premium anywhere from five to eight cents per bushel more than we are now getting for it. We have been advised by Eastern millers that they will be glad to pay the above premium for our North Dakota wheat if they can get it in its purity. By the establishment of state warehouses or terminals, our



"Desoto" plums on four-year-old tree on farm of J. A. Killough, Pense, Sask.

terminals of Minneapolis and Duluth there are received each year about 30,000,000 bushels of this wheat, which, according to analysis and baking tests, made both by state and private laboratories, makes as good a loaf in nearly all particulars as good No. 1 Northern wheat. Such being the case, it is contended by the best authorities that the commercial value of the two grains are about the same, and at the outside there is only five cents per bushel difference in favor of the best Northern wheat. The difference in price, however, is from 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel between the two classes of wheat. A difference of about five or six million dollars each year on the real commercial value of the wheat. Who gets this large sum of money? Surely not the farmer, or growers of this wheat. In going through some of the large mills of Minneapolis, we have taken samples of the wheat going into the rolls, and have found ten per cent. or more of the samples being ground into flour to be Durum wheat. Minneapolis received from eight to nine million bushels per year of this wheat. From our observation we are led to believe that seventy-five per cent. or more of all the Durum received at Minneapolis, is mixed

people could save to themselves not only this premium amounting to about \$3,400,000 but also the dockage, which has a value of about \$1,350,000 on wheat and flax each year; also commissions and other charges amounting to about \$750,000 per year. There is another item of loss that should be taken into consideration. That is the loss of weights, which is of frequent occurrence and hard to estimate, but no doubt is quite large. Under the present methods, in a great many cases our wheat loses a grade, and in some instances two grades, at the Minnesota terminals, by reason of the dockage it contains. By having our own terminals to condition the wheat we could save these grades and thereby save to the grain growers of our state on premiums, dockages, grades, loss on weights, commissions and other terminal charges about \$5,000,000 annually.

"This, you understand, does not take into consideration the loss our farmers sustain at the local end of the business, but only at the terminal or selling end. For the past five years our state has shipped on an average of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 13,000,000 bushels of flax, which at two and a half cents per bushel profit to the local elevators

would amount to \$1,825,000 each year. And in addition to this must be taken into account the short weights, over-dockages and undergrading done by many local elevators, of which our farmers so grievously complain. There is no doubt that the farmers sustain very heavy loss from these causes; we believe more than \$1,000,000 each year. The loss that our grain growers are sustaining each year, by the present method of handling our grain, would be about \$8,325,000. This loss to our grain growers would build or buy fully equipped one thousand local elevators and provide terminal houses with a storage capacity of 5,000,000 bushels each, at Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior. Among the many other good reasons why this system would be of great benefit to our grain growers is that if for any cause, or at any time, throughout the year the price was low and the grower did not wish to sell his grain, and needed money to take care of his current expenses, he could ship his grain to his state terminal and store it at the actual cost of storage, and receive our state storage certificate which he could use as security for loans at a very reasonable rate of interest. As there is no better security offered than warehouse receipts, especially when they are issued by the state, money can be had at times as low as three per cent; and as high as ninety per cent. of the value of the grain will be advanced on state terminal warehouse receipts."

You see the difficulties are still with them over there as here. Another peculiar thing in this last quotation is that it is almost identical with the proposition adopted in the Regina convention in 1907. It contemplates handling the GRAIN for the people, not the house only, and is also the basic principle of our NEW CO-OPERATIVE BILL, handling the grain of the people, by the people, for the people.

FRED W. GREEN.

ACTIVE IN LAKEVIEW

Farmers, especially those who are members of the Grain Growers' Association, have received a great awakening since the return of the Ottawa delegation. Their awakening is not in the least premature. Evidence of the increased interest shown by the number of Grain Growers' meetings, the large attendance at same, the active part members are taking, and the unusual good feeling evinced by members of one association toward those of another. This working in unison is what will accomplish results. There is a prevailing sentiment for further organization; organizing new associations, reviving associations which have become indifferent, and organizing by-districts. Much has been done that has not been made known to the general public. In towns and cities, various societies, social clubs, etc., publish accounts of their proceedings. Farmers, as a class, are averse to publicity. I believe in it, as it produces a moral effect on the public that in no other way can be done successfully. "The pen is mightier than the sword." A very important meeting was held in the Harrow school house under the auspices of the Lakeview Association, when Mr. Child read a letter from Mr. MacPherson, the Wadena-Lakeview delegate to Ottawa, containing an account of the delegates' reception by the government officials. One of the members also read a paper on direct legislation. At a meeting on a later date, Mr. Child also gave a very interesting account of the proceedings at the convention. The Wadena G. G. A. held a meeting when the sentiment of most of the members seemed to be that party politics be eliminated from the G. G. A. meetings. Pasvegin also held a very enjoyable social. The Lakeview Association on a later date held a very successful meeting, and discussed the elevator bill, when they endorsed the elevator commission's report at Regina. Great praise must be given Mr. Wirtz, of Wadena, for the enthusiastic way he has promoted the work of the association. As a mark of their appreciation, the members of the Lakeview G. G. A. unanimously elected him an honorary member. Now that we have started the ball rolling, let us keep it rolling. Let us organize; organize by districts or parliamentary constituencies. With a district committee of two members from each local association, we can organize new branches and arouse interest in associations that have lost

interest in the cause. A few active wide-awake members, who possess both tact and enthusiasm, can accomplish wonders if they will simply get to work and work together. I would go further and have this committee invested with power to act as a medium between the local associations and the members of parliament. This would reduce the present system of each local corresponding direct with the member of parliament to a more effective and time-saving method. The member of parliament, if he be the right man for the place, will desire to be kept informed of the wishes of his constituents, and all the constituents should, and probably would in time, become members of the G. G. A. He will appreciate the privilege of conferring with a district committee, which acts under instructions from the local associations, in regard to legislation demanded by his constituents.

S. A. BROWN,
Sec'y-Treas. Lakeview G.G.A.
Paseweg, Sask.

DALE ENDORSES RECIPROCITY

At a meeting held at Estevan the following resolution was adopted and copies sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Toronto Star: "Whereas, this association unanimously contends that free trade with the United States in natural products and agricultural implements will be a great boon to Canada as a whole, all sides admit that when the farmer is prospering the retail merchant is satisfied—when the retail merchant is prospering the wholesale merchant is jubilant—when the wholesale merchant is prospering the manufacturer will smile—when all those classes are prospering they will employ more labor, pay better wages and it will act as a stimulant all round, thereby making the whole Canadian family happy and prosperous—therefore, be it resolved, that the Dale branch of the S. G. G. A. endorse the petitions of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and the reciprocity agreement now before parliament, and respectfully solicits the aid of the proper authorities on behalf of those principles."

JAMES HURREN, Pres.
L. O. DALE, Sec'y-Treas.
Dale branch, Estevan, Sask.

ROUSING TIME AT WADENA

On March 30 the Grain Growers of Wadena had a rousing time, members coming in for many miles. The Wadena brass band paraded the streets and escorted delegates to the hall, and played selections before and after addresses given by Dr. Hill, of Kinley, and Fred W. Green, of Moose Jaw. Dr. Hill confined himself to the beneficial results attending the efforts, past and present, of Grain Growers. Mr. Green spoke for a few minutes, and commenced selling sympathizers' buttons, saying he could not speak worth a button until he saw the audience decorated with buttons. Most of the audience procured one. At the evening meeting Mr. Pierce gave a pointed address of his reminiscences of the scenes during the passage of the elevator bill, and the condition and various stages of the agitation which led up to it. The president of the Lakeview branch gave an oration of just a few minutes, which reached the hearts of the audience. Mr. Green then dealt with the elevator question in general. He said that the system in operation was never intended for the accommodation of the farmer, but the privilege was granted to dealers by the railway authorities, for the mutual accommodation and profit of themselves. The Grain Act with its provision for farmers' protection and freedom of shipment, loading platform and car distribution, was the outcome of our agitation, and had to be forced from these unwilling corporations. You may still see its effects by looking at your own loading platform and other concomitants, as I notice you are still loading cars out of a ditch, with your wagon four feet below the car. Mr. Green gave a mass of figures to show that the elevator system of the three provinces, as at present operated, would not pay operating charges, interest on the capital invested, and sinking fund necessary to repay capital in twenty years, out of the one and three-quarter cents per bushel usually charged. There was so much elevator capacity, and so much money invested in them, that not enough grain had passed through them in the last four years to make them pay. What then were the sources of income? It was evident elevator men did make them pay somehow. The income was in handling grain; in the slices dealers were able to secure at the various stages in the journey of the grain to consumers, not in the interior elevators, whose chief value was to enable the dealer to secure possession of the grain. The new bill started out on the assumption that the operation of interior elevators apart from the business of handling grain was a very difficult proposition to finance. For example: An auto, used solely to save the walk to church on Sunday, would have difficulty in showing cash dividends, but used in a real estate business it might be the medium through which large revenues would come; so elevators are utilities to mill owners and dealers, but an elevator alone was like an egg with the egg run out, only shell remained. This bill provided for co-operation in buying and selling all requisites to grain production and marketing, and was full with latent possibilities. The government has given almost all that was asked by the commission, and it now remained with the Grain Growers to take advantage of it. Those who wanted to organize should write to the office for particulars. Several took out life memberships in the association at the close of the meeting. Another meeting was called for the purpose of considering the advisability of proceeding under the co-operative bill.

EMIL GORDON

Contractor and Builder
of Grain Elevators ::
SASKATOON, Sask.

FREE

Our Catalogue describes about all the Trees, Shrubs and Fruits suitable for planting in the Provinces of Western Canada. Sent FREE. Your name and address on a post card will bring it.—BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., St. Charles, Man.

Get this Genuine Alectride Tool Grinder on Free Trial



Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this genuine Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Alectride is the only true abrasive. It will not draw the temper from steels; it will sharpen the dulllest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Alectride never wears out. It does not glaze over. I want to send a few of these machines out on Free Trial in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement and I will mail at once circulars explaining every detail of the offer I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise

I merely want to place this Genuine Alectride Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn

knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Alectride (made of the substance of precious stones) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twenty-fifth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Alectride Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even harder than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer. Do this now. Do not delay.

Harman Supply Co., 610-12 Yonge St., Dept. 5214 TORONTO, CANADA
U. S. Office: 160 Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

10 MACHINES IN 1

- 1 One Sickle Grinder Wheel
- 2 One Fine Grinding Wheel
- 3 One Coarse Grinding Wheel
- 4 One Harman Special Oil Stone
- 5 One Saw Gummer
- 6 One Sickle Holding Attachment
- 7 One Scythe Stone
- 8 One Harman Special Razor Hoe
- 9 One Disc Grinding Attachment
- 10 One Tool Rest

RESOLUTIONS FROM COPELAND

At a meeting of the Copeland branch of the S. G. G. Association on the 27th ult., the following resolutions were passed: "This meeting is in favor of the report of the elevator commission, but with the following amendments: (a) Any shareholder be fined one cent per bushel for taking his wheat to any other elevator. (b) This meeting is in favor of the one man one vote principle. "This meeting condemns the attitude of our member, Mr. Anderson, in opposing the bill incorporating the Farmers' Co-operative Co., in the provincial legislature. "That we consider that every farmer should give up his party affiliations when joining the association, but that the members of the S. G. G. A. should support candidates who pledge themselves to support the demands of the united farmers." As an association we have four shipping points, but a committee has been appointed to gather statistics with a view to obtain an elevator at one of them.

E. E. BOLTON, Sec'y-Treas.
Copeland, Sask.

DILKE ORGANIZED

Have not had time to write re the organization of the Dilke Association by C. F. Thomas and myself. The round trip meant a drive over thirty-five miles of shocking roads, but we were amply repaid by the enthusiasm of the people. The night was very dark, yet there were about fourteen members gathered in. The president is a life member, W. Myers; D. E. Pike, vice-president; Harry Vanpelt, secretary.

T. M. EDDY
Bethune, Sask.

WILL GROW ALFALFA

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture is planning to conduct its extension work as much as possible along the line of demonstration. It is now making the announcement that seed of alfalfa and corn will be supplied to a small number of farmers in order to test the methods of production, which are regarded as being best suited to Saskatchewan, and to demonstrate the success attending the practice of those methods. This distribution of seed is different from the general distribution made through the agency of agricultural societies in previous years, the distinction being that only one farmer in a district will be given seed this year, while several were given a quantity in other years. The college wants about twenty good farmers in as many parts of the province to grow an acre of alfalfa and a half acre of corn under directions from the college. When the crops are growing the extension department will arrange for a gathering of farmers to be held at the farms where the crops are being tested. Speakers will be provided and these two crops will be thoroughly discussed with the farmers present.

RETIRING FROM THE FARM

James Wilson, a prominent farmer of Innisfail, Alberta, is leasing his half-section of land and retiring from farming. On May 10 he is holding an auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, horses and farm implements.

A big horse show was held at Medicine Hat on April 6 and 7. \$1,350 was given in prizes. Hugh Hazzard was the secretary.

April 25, 26 and 27 are the dates selected for a horse show at Macleod under the auspices of the Agricultural Society. \$1,500 is offered in prizes and the secretary is W. C. Bryan.

Horse breeders are now getting down to more serious business. Stallions are being placed in every direction, but there are still many good ones being held back for the spring show.

HIS CHOICE

He—"What is Gill's favorite cereal?"
She—"Wild oats, I guess."

PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES

New Style Book Ready for Mailing

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing that our new 1911 Style Book of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES for Men is now ready. The values this season are better than ever—the patterns are new and attractive—the styles right up to the minute.

We GUARANTEE that the prices quoted in this Style Book are the lowest in Canada for the same value—the same amount of style—the same quality—the same careful workmanship.

For \$10.00 For \$15.00

you may have your choice of six different patterns in high-grade tweeds, serges and worsteds delivered PREPAID to your nearest Railway Station. The selection is better than ever. The materials are exceptionally fine, pure wool worsteds—and we pay delivery charges to any part of Canada.

Write Today for this Style Book

Don't put it off until some other time. Sit right down and write us NOW. A postcard will do. You'll get the book and samples of materials by return mail.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC

CANADA

BOYS! Baseball Outfit FREE



Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit positively FREE, exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a fielder's glove and catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehide leather; a regulation size ball, a good, strong mask, and a regular baseball cap. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade, embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 8 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit, all charges paid. Any cards you cannot sell we will exchange. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 5, Winnipeg, Canada.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Inferior Horses and the Remedy

Despite the fact that motor power is being introduced in the West as a substitute for horse power, the horse industry is yearly growing and values are higher than they ever were before for good draft horses. If prices count for anything, the horse is king to-day. During the season 1909, there were brought into Manitoba, from the East, 17,000 horses, and in 1910 this was increased to 33,000. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had even greater importations. Why, therefore, does the market price remain so buoyant? The reason is simply this—the population of the West is increasing much faster than the number of horses. Good horses are scarce and the farmer has at last realized that only good horses are profitable and he is willing to pay the price to get them.

There are, perhaps, two main reasons why the farmers of the West have still on their hands a lot of inferior horses: In the first place, few horses were raised in the early days, the farmer depending upon his supply from the East. In the majority of cases, inferior horses were shipped out from the East and dumped on the farmers of the West. The second cause is, perhaps, due more to the carelessness of the farmers themselves. The country in the early days was full of inferior sires, many of which were grades and poor grades at that. These sires the farmers, in many cases, used for service, because, perhaps good horses were not available, but in a great many instances, because their services could be had for a few dollars cheaper than good sires. The Horse Breeders' Associations have done much to do away with grade animals; but even yet it is surprising how many of these animals are standing for service in the Western provinces. There are today, standing in Manitoba alone, over 200 grade stallions; no doubt many of these are good, but they will never give the satisfaction of a pure bred sire. It was the intention of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba to introduce a bill this year that would prohibit the enrolment of grade stallions; the bill, however, was set aside for another year. It is very evident from the tone of the various Horse Breeders' Association meetings held throughout the West during the past winter, that grade stallions will soon not be allowed to stand for service in the West.

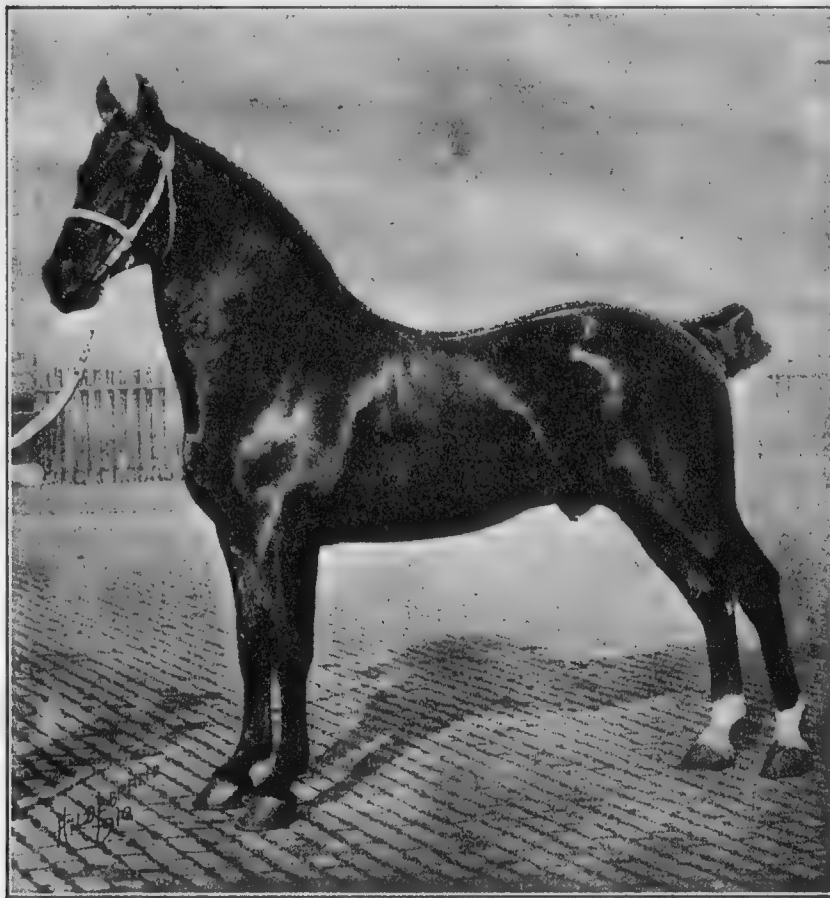
Good Horses Pay

The market will pay today anywhere from \$400 to \$700 for a good pair of draft geldings or mares weighing 1,500 pounds or more. For ordinary animals weighing from 200 to 300 pounds less than the above, the price is a little better than half. There are far more of the latter class of horses offered for sale than the former, and this is why the farmer is not realizing as much for horse breeding as he should. The reason is simply this—the farmer does not appreciate the big sire, he considers him too heavy for ordinary farm work. He wants a general purpose horse—a horse weighing about 1,300 pounds that will get for him "all round horses." But stallions of this class are either undersized draft horses, over large Standard-bred or Thoroughbred or Hackney stallions, or, all too frequently, grade or cross-bred stallions. None of these sorts are likely to be pre-potent. And what is the result? Perhaps a useful horse; perhaps not. But in any case if the owner wants to sell—and he usually does at some time—the price is low, and no money is made from this part of the farm operations. It pays every time to study the market and to breed to that class of stallions best calculated to get what the markets will pay for.

General Purpose Horse

Discussing the general purpose horse M. Cummings, principal of the agricultural college, Truro, N. S., says:

"In the application of business principles to dairying nothing has more clearly demonstrated the indispensableness of the special dairy breeds. The dairyman who seeks to make money out of milk or butter or cream by dependence on general purpose sires fails. So with the horse business. There is not today a pre-potent general purpose breed of horses. There are stallions, some of them purebred, more of the grades or scrubs, that in weight and other par-



Pagthorpe Sultan, Champion Hackney Stallion of the 1910 International—Held over by request of the management for Special Exhibition the second week

ticulars may fill the general purpose bill, but experience has taught that when these are used as sires they will fail to get anything like a large per cent. of commercial stock. I believe that nothing has stood so much in the way of horse improvement in Canada as this general purpose ideal. A general purpose horse if you can get him, is a very valuable animal, but when, with the breeds at present available, you try to breed this sort of horse you court failure nine times out of ten. Those countries of the world where buyers today are going to secure high class horses are invariably countries where special purpose horses are bred. Consider the Clydesdale of Scotland, the Thoroughbred of England, the Percheron of France, the Standard-bred of America. No general purpose ideal controlled the makers of these breeds. They have bred along special purpose lines, and today they are reaping their harvest."

Good Mares

We hear a great deal now-a-days about using only high class and well bred stallions, and rightly so, but in many cases the brood mares are not the kind of animals that would give even the best stallion a chance to do himself credit as a sire. Good breeding counts for just as much in the dam as in the sire, only, of course, the mare produces only one foal in the year, while the stallion may produce scores. In regard to brood mares Dr. H. G. Heed, V. S., says the following:

"It can be laid down as a rule that the better bred a mare is the more valuable she will be for breeding purposes. But altogether aside from breeding, there are some qualifications which a mare should have before she is allowed to produce her kind. She should be sound, or at least, free from blemishes or diseases which are known to be hereditary, such as spavin, or ringbone, certain forms of blindness,

roaring, etc. Spavin and ringbone would soon be things of the past if breeders were more careful in this respect. Then, I suppose, that over fifty per cent. of the blind horses in the country have lost their sight from attacks of a disease of the eyes called 'periodic ophthalmia' or as it is often called 'moon blindness,' and yet mares that have gone blind from the action of this most notoriously hereditary disease are being bred every year, with the result that a very large proportion of their progeny will share the same fate as the dam sooner or later in life.

"As well as a reasonable degree of soundness, a mare also should be an animal of good conformation. There are many mares quite sound and yet not fit for breeding because of lack of good conformation. They are not worth much themselves. No person wants to buy them and the chances are all against their progeny being much better than the mares themselves. A horse of poor conformation is a much more hopeless proposition than the blemished one. A blemish such as a spavin can be treated and in the majority of cases the animal made perfectly sound, but nothing in the world can be done to help a poor conformation—she was born bad and bad she will remain during her natural life—and the farmer using such mares for breeding is not engaged in a profitable business.

Free From Vice

"A brood mare should also be free from vice. Many mares are so vicious that they cannot be worked, and often, for that reason, they are used as breeders, and while it sometimes happens that such a mare will raise progeny that will be gentle, the chances are all in favor of the foal being as vicious as the dam. In fact the breeder may lay it down as a rule, that if he has a mare that is not a desirable animal from any cause, and one which he is not able to sell to his neighbor or which

the ordinary dealers in horses will not purchase, the best thing to do is to make what use of her he can, or if he cannot use her then destroy her—do anything rather than let her produce her undesirable propensities in her progeny. The business of breeding horses ought to be one of the most profitable branches of the farm, but if there is one thing more than another to which farmers ought to give more attention, it is the selection of only good mares for breeding purposes. 'Like begets like,' is a very old and very true adage, and while it is of the greatest importance that this rule should not be overlooked in selecting a stallion, many people are not careful enough when applying it to the breeding mare."

"Let the average farmer make up his mind to weed out the inferior mares, and in the course of a very few years the value of the horse in the country will be doubled. It costs no more to raise a horse that will sell for \$200 than it does to raise one that will bring only \$100, to say nothing about the great number that cannot be sold at any price. A reaction will probably come in the horse market, but the breeder who is raising only high class animals need have no fear for the future. The chances are, however, that thousands of colts will be reared during the next few years which will never sell for the cost of rearing them."

Unsoundness in Horses

Speaking of unsoundness in horses with particular reference to sidebones and spavins, the Breeders' Gazette notes that the effect on the market price of the animal is much greater if the horse is of excellent type and conformation than in the case of a plainer animal; also the degree of development of the ornament and its position indicate something as to its ultimate effect upon the horse and influence the price accordingly. There is still greater obscurity about the effect of an unsoundness on the horse's working ability because a growth may persist unchanged on one horse for years without impairing his usefulness in the least, while on another it may develop under the irritation from hard work to such an extent as to ruin the horse in a few years. Sidebone is one of the most uncertain affections of draft horses and the most common. In the old days, when hard pavements were less common, comparatively little attention was paid to them. They made a horse step short, as every farmer knows, but they were not likely to develop serious consequences. Taking horses of fair quality, weighing around 1,600 pounds, that would otherwise sell around \$250 or \$300 at present, an ordinary sidebone, not especially conspicuous, would reduce the price about \$15 to \$30 according to one dealer and \$25 to \$40 in another's opinion. Both these men are leaders in the trade at Chicago. They know the value of a horse at sight as plainly as if it were written on a tag and tied to the halter, and the variation in their replies demonstrates the difficulty of making a statement of general application. If a horse had a prominent sidebone, sticking out like a walnut, or if it had two or three, or had flat feet also, it would probably take off \$50 to \$75. A sidebone on a narrow flat foot is more objectionable than one on a well-formed foot and is accordingly rated as a more expensive luxury.

Effects of Sidebone

Taking now the opinion of two of the leading veterinaries of Chicago, who have under their supervision the treatment of horses in many of the largest stables, some of them containing hundreds of draft horses, we find it is very difficult to get an approximation of the effects of sidebone. Some horses will pound along on the streets for years with great stony knots protruding above the hoofs. Of course they step short, but they go. Sometimes such large sidebones may irritate the pastern joints and induce ringbone which is very likely to lame the horse permanently. There is always the likelihood that the sensitive tissues of the foot lying between the unyielding ossified lateral cartilages and the hoof will be irritated by the concussion sufficient to cause congestion and chronic inflammation with lameness and a train of deep-seated affections of the foot that are very unyielding to treatment. Thin spreading

Continued on Page 32

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

The agitation for a square deal throughout Canada is producing a literature all its own. Mr. J. J. Harpell, of Toronto, has just published a book dealing with all phases of Canadian national life, including the tariff, natural resources, and he points out the need of strict national economy. He shows how the wealth of the country is being gathered into the hands of a few at the expense of the many. The inner story of the cost of living is well set out in "Canadian National Economy." It is a book The Guide can recommend to Western farmers and all students of Canadian national questions. This book contains 182 pages, and will be sent to any address for 50 cents post paid.

BOOK DEPT. . . THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Railway Act Amendments

Continued from Page 13

against any company in respect of such horses, cattle or other animals being so killed or injured, if the same were so killed or injured by reason of any person,—

"(a.) for whose use any farm crossing is furnished failing to keep the gates at each side of the railway closed, when not in use; or,

"(b.) wilfully leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some person being at or near such gate to prevent animals from passing through the gate on to the railway; or

"(c.) other than an officer or employee of the company, while acting in the discharge of his duty, taking down any part of a railway fence; or

"(d.) turning any such horse, cattle or other animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway, except for the purpose of, and while crossing the railway

in charge of some competent person using all reasonable care and precaution to avoid accidents; or

"(e.) except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any such horse, cattle or other animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway, and within the fences and guards thereof."

The following amendment is inserted in place of the above quoted sections:

"The company shall be liable to pay the full value thereof to the owner of all horses, sheep, swine or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the company's lands through the operation of the railway, save where such killing or injury is caused by reason of any person

"(a.) failing to keep the gates at any farm crossing, at each side of the railway closed, when not in use, or

"(b.) leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some competent person being at or near such

gate to prevent animals passing through such gate on to the railway; or

"(c.) other than an officer, contractor or employee of the company, taking down any part of the railway fence; or

"(d.) turning any animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway company

"(e.) except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway and within the fences and guards thereof;

"(f.) leaving the gate or gates of the company at railway stations open for the convenience of the public."

If these amendments become law it will be a partial victory for the farmers.

HOME ECONOMICS COURSE

Another short course in home economics will be put on at Manitoba Agricultural college, commencing April 17, and continuing for 12 weeks. A number of young women, mostly from country

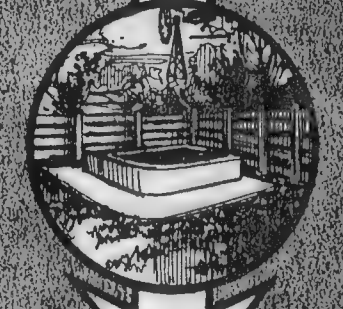
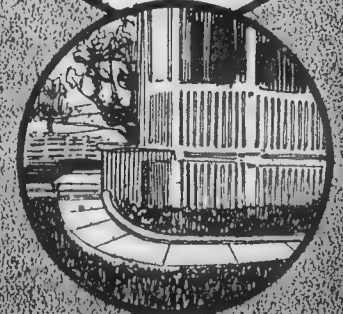
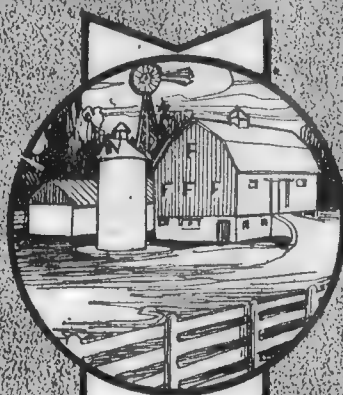
homes in Manitoba, have taken advantage of the two courses already offered, and have found the subjects studied of great practical value. The lessons in cookery, sewing and care of the sick in the home especially appeal to those who desire to make the best of their opportunities in life. The expenses of this course are very small, since living accommodation is provided at the college at actual cost. Young women interested in home management should write to the Agricultural college, Winnipeg, for a full outline of what is being taught.

COMPETITION

"Do you find that it is costing you more to live than it used to?"

"No, not more to live; but more to keep from being eclipsed by my foolish neighbors."

If it is true that a word to the wise is sufficient, there are wives who evidently do not consider their husbands in Solomon's class.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy tonight. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....

The Canada Cement Co.

LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

ON KING GEORGE'S BUSINESS

A.R.U., Sask.—About the middle of Mar. I, along with about nine others, was given notice to appear before an official of the Department of the Interior, at Langham, Sask., to give information in connection with a homestead. Some of us had to go the night before to get there in time and we were kept until 6.30 p.m. and some until 12.30 a.m. Before proceedings began one of our number asked if our expenses were to be paid, and we were told we were on the business of King George and that he did not pay expenses. Now some of us could not afford to stay in town and it was impossible to get home after dark owing to the condition of the roads. What I want to know is, can we collect our expenses in this matter?

Ans.—Write to Secretary, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

WISH TO MORTGAGE HOMESTEAD

W. E. M., Sask.—I have a half section of land, $\frac{1}{4}$ purchased from a land company and $\frac{1}{4}$ homestead. I made one payment to the land company. Last fall I purchased a threshing outfit. At that time homestead was not patented but patent has since been issued. I now wish to mortgage homestead but find that thresher company have been registered against it, claiming that I mortgaged it to them when I bought the machine. Am informed that this was an illegal act on part of company. Is this correct and if so how can I force them to remove lien? Company has no office in this province but has one office in Winnipeg.

Ans.—Yes. By action.

STOCK FELL IN WELL

J. N., Sask.—Am I liable for stock which fell in well on my place? Stock was left on range to rustle all winter.

Ans.—No.

CATTLE MISSING

W. J. B., Sask.—A. had a bunch of cattle and B. takes cattle to herd for the summer and neither party has written agreement, and when B. returns the cattle in the fall there is one head missing. Can A. make B. stand good for the missing one or can B. collect the herd bill for the rest of the bunch before he makes good for the missing one?

Ans.—B. is liable unless head missing through no negligence of his.

BOUGHT DEFECTIVE WAGON

A. C. E., Sask.—I bought a wagon from a company and it was insured to be all right. I bought it and found that the hind wheel did not track right. The hind wheel was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearer than the front one and the axle was short. I took the wagon back next morning. They said they would fix it. I needed a wagon and it was all they had, they said, and told me to take it and use it and they would fix it later. This I did. The wagon was insured for 4,000 pounds, and I put 3,400 pounds on it and it broke down. Now they refuse to fix the note. Can they come for their pay? I told them if they would fix the wagon I would renew the note. I went to town and renewed the note and then they refused to fix the wagon. I can prove how heavily loaded it was.

Ans.—If you can prove that you had a warrant with wagon, and that it was not up to warrant, you can claim damages and set up the same in part reduction of note.

WAS CRUEL TO HORSES

E. A. B., Sask.—I was homesteading in the West all summer and returned home in winter and left a team of heavy horses with a man who wanted a team for the winter. This man worked with me on my buildings and he promised to feed the horses well with oats and hay and take good care of them. All they would have to do would be to draw some wood a distance of three or four miles, draw a barrel of water occasionally and go after the mail. After a few weeks I got a letter from a neighbor saying the horses were not cared for

and were being hired out to make trips to Swift Current (a distance of 70 miles). I wrote the man immediately telling him what I had heard, and he wrote back denying the truth of the story. I got a letter a little later from another neighbor saying the horses would not last long unless they were cared for. I paid a man to investigate and I found that after the man got his work done he turned them out to live or die. One of them died and the other was nearly dead when the man whom I sent to investigate went and took the horse and my other belongings (wagon, etc.), away. I have to pay this man to get my property, also to get the horse kept till spring. The horse is in such a condition that he may not live, and if he does will not be fit to work for a long time. My loss will be nearly \$300. There was no written agreement. Can I do anything to recover the loss? I can get proof of the man's neglect and cruelty. Can I get the R. N. W. M. P. to investigate the matter without expense to me? Can I collect the money he got from hiring my horses out? How shall I proceed to recover loss? I don't think the man has anything but his homestead.

Ans.—If he is worth nothing there is no object in carrying the matter any further.

SPECIAL BINNING

P. D., Man.—A farmer secures a special bin in an elevator to store his grain. When he ships out can he claim all the grain in the bin? If not, to whom does the balance belong and why?

Ans.—According to the ruling of the warehouse commissioner, the farmer can claim all his wheat over and above what his weight ticket calls for unless it can be proved that another man's wheat had gotten into the special bin through some mistake of the operator. In the case of an overage in special binning there is bound to be a shortage, so that if a farmer takes more than his ticket calls for, the elevator, or rather the government, has to make good the shortage.

POTATO DIGGERS

A. C. B.—Will any reader give me their experience with potato diggers?

TAKING AN OATH

W. A. G., Sask.—Has a commissioner for taking oaths for the province of Saskatchewan a right to administer an oath which is to be used outside of the province?

Ans.—An oath to be used outside of province must be sworn by a notary public.

CURING PORK

W. G., Man.—Will you please tell me how to cure pork for summer use? I want to cure it in brine.

Ans.—Pork may be dry-salted, or cured in brine; the latter is the most desirable for average farm conditions, because it requires less attention and takes up less room. When pork is dry-cured it is necessary to re-handle the meat and rub it several times with curing materials used. With the brine process, the meat is put in the vessel, the brine poured over it; and it will not be necessary to handle it again until it is ready to be taken out and smoked.

In cutting the pork, trim all parts smoothly, and remove all scraggy portions; as they can be used to advantage for sausage meat while fresh, but are wasted if put through the curing process. In trimming the hams and shoulders, expose as little of the lean meat as is necessary, because the action of the salt while in process of curing will make the lean meat hard.

After all pieces of meat have been properly cooled and trimmed, take each piece separately and rub it all over with salt, and lay it aside for 24 hours. After the salt has been absorbed pack it into a vessel—syrup barrel or any kind of a barrel that has been properly cleaned. Pack the meat in tightly, putting the hams and shoulders at the bottom. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, 10 pounds of salt, four pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of salt petre. Dissolve this in four gallons of boiling water. Stir it well, so that all the salt and sugar will be dissolved. Let it stand until cool and then pour over the meat. This amount of water should be sufficient to well cover the meat in the vessel. Put a round wooden cover over the top, and weight it down with a stone, so as to keep all the meat under the brine, but if not sufficient brine, add enough to cover the meat. Put the vessel away in some cool place, and let it stand from six to eight weeks, when the meat will be ready to be taken out of the brine and smoked or used. It may be left in the brine for a longer time if desired.

The use of sugar in brine keeps the lean meat from getting hard, and also adds a sweet flavor to the meat. The small amount of salt petre is used to retain the natural color of the meat.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

MARE WITH NAVAL RUPTURE

Subscriber, Sask.—Would you advise breeding a mare with a naval rupture, and if so are any precautions necessary?

Ans.—I think it would be all right to breed the mare.

HORSE WITH LUMPS ON SIDE OF HEAD

C. C. S., Alta.—An aged horse had two rather large lumps, one on each side of the head, for a long time; now the lump on the left side has almost gone, but the lump on the right side is far larger than it was and the horse is partly blind. I do not know the cause of the lumps as I bought him out of a coal mine.

Ans.—Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, as I think it will be necessary to have the lumps opened up. If it is not possible to get a

veterinary surgeon apply to the lumps once every second day, antiphlogistic. I would advise you to have his teeth examined.

HORSE WITH SORE ON BACK

B. J. A., Man.—About eight months ago horse took a sore back at the spot where the back band rests; I poulticed it and got it to discharge, but the wound has not healed yet. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have the dead flesh dissected out by a veterinary surgeon and wash out the wound once daily with a solution of creolin, then dust on wound a little iodoform.

HORSE WITH SWELLING ABOVE HOOF

Subscriber, Haley, Alta.—Horse has a swelling on top of hoof. I was told that he corked himself, but there is a hole through from the frog. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—Bathe parts well with warm solution of creolin; after this have the parts opened up by a veterinary surgeon, as after seeing the case he will be in a better position to prescribe the after treatment. As this seems to be a serious case I would advise you to have a veterinary surgeon at once, as it will require an operation to effect a cure.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS

Canada's Great National Independent Paper

On Principle in favor of Reciprocity & Free Trade

Stands up for the farmer's rights in the Canadian Metropolis where the farmer is in most need of a champion. Therefore the Witness is the farmers' newspaper.

INDEPENDENT—FEARLESS—STRONG

PERSONAL TESTIMONY

What the Premier says:

"All must recognize and admire the elevated tone with which you have always maintained your views in the discussion of all questions, and especially with regard to those vexed problems too often recurring in our national life."

What the Leader of the Opposition says:

"The 'Witness' has manifested, in an eminent degree, the qualities of courage and sincerity. Moreover, it has always aimed to uplift the standard of journalism in this country. I have the greatest pleasure in adding my good wishes to those of your many friends."

What the Minister of Agriculture says:

"I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada. Its principles are broad, generous, and in the public interest, and sound economically in public affairs."

What a Western Grain Grower says:

"I notice the Montreal 'Witness' must have a large circulation in Western Canada, and note with pride its fairness to the people as a whole. The 'Witness' should be in EVERY home in the West; its value is above dollars and cents."—A. G. Cotton, Cotton Farm, Harlington, Manitoba.

EDITORIAL TESTIMONY

What the "Journal" (Conservative), Ottawa, says:

"No newspaper in this country, even it may be on this continent, has been conducted, from the beginning, with more resolute honesty, independence, and desire to be just and right, than the Montreal 'Witness.'"

What the "Times" (Liberal), Hamilton, says:

"The secret of the 'Witness' youth and sprightliness lies in the fact that the principles for which it fights are eternal. Each day it renews its youth."

What the Saskatoon "Phoenix" says:

"The 'Witness' editorially is a model—fearless, able and strong."

What the Edmonton "Bulletin" says:

"The Montreal 'Witness' numbers among its clientele the most independent and thoughtful readers in Canada."

What the Halifax "Recorder" says:

"The 'Witness' is a great and clean newspaper, and what higher compliment than this can be paid to any journal?"

What the Editor of the "Grain Growers' Guide" says:

"The Montreal 'Witness' stands for Democracy, as does the 'Grain Growers' Guide.'"—G. F. Chipman.

Endorsed by Leading Agriculturists East & West

You cannot afford to be without the Witness. Your subscription will add to its power and excellence

ON TRIAL TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

IN CANADA'S GREAT WEST

DAILY WITNESS - Twelve Months, ONE DOLLAR
WEEKLY WITNESS " " SIXTY CENTS

For a newspaper run entirely in the interest of its subscribers and one which refuses fifty thousand dollars a year for injurious advertising of one kind or another these rates are too low to be profitable except for introduction purposes.

Sample copies gladly mailed on request, or those remitting "trial" subscriptions for one year may before the end of the first month demand their full money back if they are not satisfied with their bargain.

Kindly cut this out and show it to your friends. They will be interested also.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

Publishers of the Witness for three Generations

WITNESS BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA

Hints for Flax Growers

A pamphlet has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, dealing with the growing and harvesting of flax. The writer, A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, has had wide experience in the growing of flax in the West, and covers the ground very thoroughly. The following are a number of extracts from the bulletin:

There are three good reasons for supposing that the rapid increase in the flax area of Saskatchewan will continue. One is the very satisfactory price that has been realized for flax seed for a number of years past and particularly during the last twelve or fifteen months. Another is the comparatively small bulk of the product of an acre of this crop as compared with wheat or oats; this is an important consideration to men who must haul their grain 40, 50 or 60 miles to the nearest railway station or who must store it on the farm until the coming of winter affords them an opportunity to market it. The third reason is found in the fact that flax is the only grain crop that gives a satisfactory return as a rule when grown upon virgin prairie land in the same season that the land is first plowed. Many assert that this latter practice—growing flax on freshly plowed breaking—is poor farming and that the person following it is no farther ahead at the end of, say, three years than if the breaking had been left fallow throughout the first season. This may or may not be true as a general rule; it is a practice that will not be recommended in this bulletin, in any case. The fact must be borne in mind, however, in this connection that many of the settlers taking up virgin land in Saskatchewan have little capital and few resources. Any method of farming that offers to such men a reasonable certainty of quick and profitable returns is worthy of their serious and perhaps favorable consideration, provided no permanent damage to their virgin farm is involved. Such men can perhaps afford to sacrifice a little advantage in later years, if such must be, in order to secure the speedy returns that the sowing of flax on newly plowed breaking offers. For this reason, provided the flaxseed used is free from the seeds of noxious weeds and from flax wilt, this practice is not to be unhesitatingly or sweepingly condemned.

The only bad effect attributed to the growing of flax upon freshly plowed breaking is on the decomposition or rotting of the prairie sod. It is freely asserted by some that the mechanical condition, or tilth, of the field which has undergone this treatment is not as good for a decade afterwards as it would have been had the field been left fallow throughout the first summer. The truth probably is that its mechanical condition is greatly impaired and will remain so until it has been summerfallowed. Breaking properly conducted is only a summerfallowing of the prairie. If this operation, set in motion by the first plowing, is interrupted and suspended by the sowing of a crop and its subsequent growth, it is evident that the advantages and results of a summerfallow cannot be looked for. Moisture cannot be stored in the soil, decomposition of organic matter (roots, leaves, etc.) cannot proceed as quickly and generally and the preparation and storing up of available plant food cannot take place. These three processes, of vital importance to succeeding crops, are almost dependent upon and inseparable from the summerfallow in the western half of Saskatchewan. If, instead of the summerfallow, flax is being grown, moisture used instead of stored, decomposition arrested instead of hastened, and plant food assimilated by the crop instead of made ready in the soil—the effect upon succeeding crops is almost certain to be felt. Should the months of June and July be wet in the following summer these ill effects that follow the growing of flax on newly plowed breaking might not be met with; otherwise they are almost certain to be in evidence. In view of this it is worth the while of large companies and farmers having capital—men who need not sacrifice the future to immediate returns—to sow even clean flax seed upon their newly plowed breaking?

Preparation of the Soil for Flax

Flax can be grown upon almost any land in Saskatchewan. Soil that will produce profitable crops of any other grain will usually do at least as well when sown to flax. This plant is not so par-

ticular about the kind of soil—whether heavy or light, clay or sand, chocolate loam or black mud, deep or shallow—as it is about the condition the soil is in. It will respond to a fertile soil and does best in this province on the heavy deep clay loam lands, but it will respond even more to a soil that has been thoroughly prepared for the crop. Flax is a fast growing crop by habit but has a small and delicate root system. For these reasons it requires to find liberal supplies of plant food available for use at the outset. It is not a vigorous feeding crop, such for instance as oats is. It requires a deeply stirred seed bed that is firm almost to the top and has just sufficient loose soil on the surface to cover the seed uniformly. Therefore virgin prairie land, timothy or rye grass sod, summerfallow or corn land all make good forms of preparation for flax. These are suitable also because they tend to insure a seed bed free from weeds. Because it requires to grow rapidly yet is not a gross feeder, or a good "rustler," flax does not thrive when in competition with weeds. Flax should not be sown upon land fall plowed to a depth of about five inches and which is dry, lumpy and full of weed seeds that have not germinated; this is the worst possible preparation. If none of the forms of preparation named above is available, it may be sown upon land disced the fall before for the purpose of ensuring early germination of weed seeds and spring plowed to a depth of three or four inches about the middle of May or after a good growth of rubbish has been secured. Such land should be packed, rolled, or in some manner made firm immediately after plowing and before being seeded.

Sowing the Flax Crop

The period during which the flax may with safety be sown in Saskatchewan is none too long. From May 15 to June 5 will be found in the average season to constitute the proper period. On late

Continued on Page 33

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Dept. 2 Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

The rough, hard usage that hunting rifles often receive requires them to be constructed on sound mechanical principles and of the best materials. All Winchester rifles are so made. Nothing is left undone that will make them shoot well, work well, look well and wear well.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—The Red W Brand—are made for all kinds of hunting.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered

Pronounce it RUB-BER-OID

in Red—Brown—Green—Slate

RUBEROID Roofing is now as far ahead of all other ready roofings in appearance as it has always been in service and durability.

Besides the business-like slate, or natural color, RUBEROID is made in beautiful soft shades of Red, Brown and Green.

These colors, please remember, are not painted on, but impregnated into the roofing. The sun cannot fade them out, nor the severest weather conditions wash or chip them off, for they are right in the body of the roofing.

The only other roofings that can compare with Colored Ruberoid in appearance are stained shingles and tile. Shingles are far less durable than RUBEROID, and they constitute a very serious fire risk, while RUBEROID is strongly fire-resisting. The excessive weight and cost of tile roofs put them out of the question in almost every case.

For house, barn, stable, anywhere that ornamental effect is not essential, RUBEROID Slate Roofing will give you more service for your money than any other roofing you can buy.

Where you want beauty as well as service you can get the most pleasing effects with Red, Green or Brown Ruberoid. We have devised a special tile effect that is most attractive.

Call on the nearest RUBEROID Dealer, or write us, for information about it, and for our Booklet K on the Roofing Question. It contains some striking facts which you ought to know.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt—a light-weight RUBEROID—makes houses cool in summer, warm in winter, dry always. It will pay you to get posted on its advantages.

BEWARE IMITATIONS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS THE
RUBEROID MAN

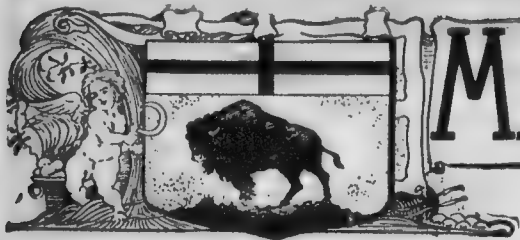


APPEARS ON WRAPPER

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited

286 St. James St., Montreal
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg
25 Pender Street West, Vancouver

DEALERS
EVERYWHERE



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
President:
R. O. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; O. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

The third annual meeting of the Prairie Grove branch of the G. G. A. was held in the school room on the evening of March 16. The attendance was good and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the stand taken by the central association in reference to the reciprocity agreement. The secretary presented his report for the past year, which was heartily received, and was as follows: "In presenting to you the report for the past year for this branch of the G. G. Association, I would say in the first place that we should feel grateful to the Almighty for his goodness to us. Not one of the members has been removed by death, our membership at present being twenty-seven. Few meetings have been held. The attendance has not been as good as might be. Every organization realizes the necessity of the officers being present at all the meetings to stimulate and encourage the members in every way possible, and every member should see the importance of extending an invitation to every farmer who is not at present a member, to become one. The Grain Growers are now recognized as a new force, and one that has to be reckoned with, as shown by their determination to impress the legislators of the country with the necessity of enacting laws in the interest of the farmer. Although we did not see fit to encourage a delegation to Ottawa, we cannot fail to note the splendid results obtained by urging the government to arrange better trade relations with our friends to the South. D. Gray was chosen as our delegate to the Brandon convention, and brought home a splendid report. Speakers have been obtained on a couple of occasions, taking up the subject of dairying, showing that profitable results could be obtained by a scientific handling of the cow. A carload of oats was bought last year. Another was secured this year. Twine was bought at a reduced rate. The principle of co-operation is gaining ground rapidly, as we can see even in our own little branch, and I have no doubt it will continue to grow until we secure many other things that are necessary on the farm. I hope the time is not far distant when the principal products of the farm will be disposed of on the co-operative plan. Many things have been brought up for discussion, among others the question of forming a new municipality. Although not reaching a successful completion at present, much was learned by some of us who did not know about the workings of the two municipalities. Just here I would like to say that if debates were introduced into our meetings I know of no other way that so much information would be gained. How do we know what talent or power is lying undeveloped in our midst? If given the opportunity some of our members might grace the legislative halls of our country, there to be a power for good. Our meetings should be a place for the farmers to talk over the questions that concern us most. The social part should not be neglected. Our success depends on the time, intelligence and harmony that we put into it. The whole secret and main spring is, unity. "Stand shoulder to shoulder," should be the battle cry of the farmers. Equal rights to all. Favors to none."

S. P. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

PROTECT THE BIRDS

The following resolution was sent in by G. N. Blackwell, the secretary of the Franklin branch, and deals with a subject that is passed over lightly by a great many farmers. We would recommend it to their attention. "Whereas, the protection of insect and seed destroying birds is one of vital interest to the welfare of the agriculturist, and whereas, in our opinion it does not receive the attention from the majority of our farmers that its importance merits, and whereas, the Grain Growers' Association being more closely in touch with the farming community than any other society or association, therefore, be it resolved, that it would be in the interest of the people

of this province, and especially of the Grain Growers of this province, to have the provincial executive of the association call the attention of all the branch associations to this matter and ask their co-operation in a careful study of the bird life of the province, with a view to the protection and preservation of those varieties of birds that are known, or are found to be useful to the agriculturist; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the provincial secretary with a request that they take action upon it at the earliest opportunity."

BALDUR RESOLUTIONS

Baldur branch has passed the following resolution and forwarded copies to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and their members in the House of Commons. "Resolved, that we, as an association, add our support to the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion House believing, as we do, that it will be of great benefit to all classes, for what can suffer if the agricultural people are successful, and while we believe that the present argument is of great benefit we still insist on freer trade relations in agricultural implements and preference with Great Britain."

ELI FOR RECIPROCITY

C. A. Prefontaine, secretary at Eli, writes us that the following resolution was passed by the Eli branch, and copies forwarded to Sir Wilfrid, W. D. Staples, member for Macdonald, and to The Guide for publication. "Whereas, we are loyal and before all else Canadians, and, whereas, we believe in fair dealing and equal opportunities for all men, therefore, be it resolved, that we heartily support the reciprocity treaty with the United States now before the Dominion parliament."

DOUGLAS BACKS EXECUTIVE

Douglas branch has heartily endorsed the resolution presented by the executive of the central association re reciprocity, abolition of duty on farm implements, and an increase in the British preference, believing the same to be for the good of the country at large and the farming community particularly.

HILTON ANNUAL MEETING

The postponed annual meeting of the Hilton branch was held in the school, Hilton, on March 25. The meeting considered the question of government elevator improvements, and letters received from the elevator commission, re-street buyers, were read. It was agreed to inform the commission that, in any plan of alteration, not to base requirements on amount of grain handled during the past two years. The secretary's report for the year was read and considered satisfactory. The delegate to the Brandon convention then gave the meeting an account of his visit and the benefits to be derived therefrom. The following motion was carried: "That the secretary be instructed to get list of branches in Souris constituency and correspond with the same, with a view of inquiring of M.P.'s of how they stand in regard to farmers' requests as laid down by Ottawa delegates in 1910." Needless to say, this carried unanimously. The following resolution was also unanimously carried: "Resolved, that we, the members of Hilton branch of the G. G. A. endorse the stand taken by the central association in the matter of reciprocity with the

United States." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Scott; vice-president, J. Ward; secretary-treasurer, J. Garven; directors, Messrs. J. M. McKinnon, Cheetham, Haig, McKay, Store and Morrison.

ST. EUSTACHE ORGANIZED

A meeting was held on March 29 at St. Eustache, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association at that point. E. B. Qually, together with some other gentlemen from Dacotah P. O., assisted in organizing, delivering addresses on association work, its aims, benefits to be derived, and what it has accomplished. Twenty-five members joined and the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Picard; vice-president, Ed. St. Germaine; secretary-treasurer, Alf. Beaudin; directors, John Carriere, Robt. Scaife, Emile Beaudry, L. P. Hogue, Ed. Loney, Alex. Allard.

ST. CLAUDE RESOLUTIONS

G. J. Tremorin, the secretary of St. Claude, writes as follows: "On March 25 we held a meeting of our local branch and the following resolutions were all adopted unanimously: 'Resolved, that we, the organized Grain Growers of St. Claude, submit the following resolutions to the reeve and councillors of the rural municipality of Grey and ask them to take the necessary proceedings to bring it into effect: 'Whereas, there are some thousands of acres of wild lands in this municipality held by speculators, thus keeping back the proper development of this municipality and the country in general, and, whereas, the said wild lands are increased in value owing to the results of our labor and improvements in cultivating our land, therefore, be it resolved, that we respectfully ask the reeve and councillors of Grey to assess all wild lands held by non-resident speculators at double the amount that occupied lands under cultivation are assessed at, unless fifty acres be broke and cultivated on each quarter section held by non-resident speculators.' 'Resolved, that the St. Claude branch of the Grain Growers' Association firmly ask the Dominion government for: 1. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion parliament. 2. The complete removal of duty of agricultural implements. 3. An increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff. 4. The taking over and personal management by the Dominion government of all terminal elevators. 5. The building, ownership and control of the Hudson's Bay Railway. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden, and W. D. Staples, M. P., and also to the local papers.' The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to R. C. Henders, who addressed the meeting."

LENA MEETING

The new association at Lena met on Friday evening, March 31. A resolution was passed in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and also one in favor of the clause in the grain bill, prohibiting owners of terminal elevators having any other interest in the grain trade.

CO-OPERATIVE CHAT

The Svea Co-operative Mercantile Company, Svea, Minn., has adopted a unique plan of interesting women folks in their co-operative store business.

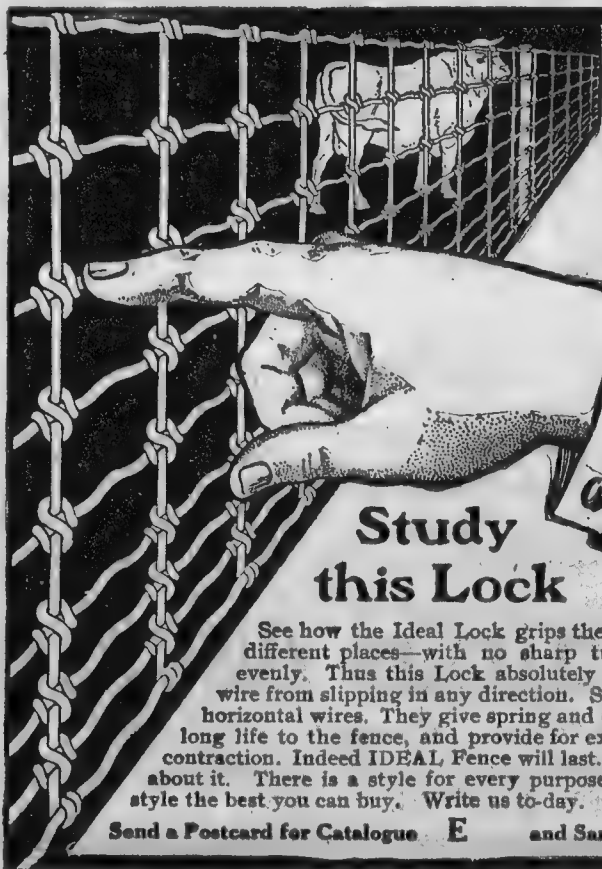
The board of directors placed the names of the wives and adult daughters of all members in a box, drew out fifteen names and invited the ladies whose names were drawn to be present at the next

quarterly meeting of the board of directors. They were there not only to listen to what the men had to say about the business, but were invited to freely express themselves on the conduct of the business, and of the store, and of the things in the store. The discussions include the cleanliness of the store, the arrangement of the goods, the adding or discontinuing of departments, purity of goods and comparative selling prices, and also the question of interesting the women folks of neighbors who are not yet members of the company.

At the conclusion of the first meeting some one of the ladies present was asked to draw fifteen other women's names out of the box to be invited to attend the next meeting. In this manner each year sixty women became directly and definitely committed to the working out of the problems which confront all the people of that community. This is truly educative. The women of the household do a large portion, if not a majority, of the buying for the family. If they are suited, as a rule the men folks are.

Laundries are becoming quite common in the co-operative movement. Huddersfield is the latest society to build one, and delegates to the educational committees' conference on Saturday, as well as local co-operators, were given an opportunity for inspection. The laundry is fitted up with machinery of the most modern type, including washing machines, soap boilers, starching troughs, ironers, goffering machine, and two drying stoves. A dining-room is provided for the employees; in fact everything has been done to make the laundry up-to-date and efficient. The total cost will be about \$11,500. The whole of the machinery is capable of doing a business of \$500 a week.—Co-operative News.

In 1910, 1,531 Clydesdales were exported from Scotland. Of these, 1,302 came to Canada, United States took 115, Russia 46, South America 29, New Zealand 17, Australia 16, and South Africa 5.



"IDEAL" FENCE Made to Last

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—amplest strength—surest service.

This Lock
makes

"IDEAL" FENCE

Strongest in
Existence

Ideal
Fence Co.,
Limited

Send a Postcard for Catalogue and Sample Lock. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office.—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Associate membership fee.....\$1.00
S. G. Badges......50
S. G. Buttons......05
Pendants (gents)......50

OBJECTS

To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To care for the blind from infancy.

MOTTO

The sun still shines.

LOVE'S SHADOW

God is love,
I so have read;
Every day
He gives us bread
From above.

God is love,
What joy to know
That He cares
But when I bow
With pain,
When joy departs,
And tears like rain
Stain my face,
Can I be sure
Of His grace?

The Sun still shines
Tho' clouds are grey,
And darkness
Drives the light away;
Above,
His sun still shines;
And my sorrow
And my pain
Are the shadow
Of God's love.

—Christian Advocate.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends,—To believe in your work—to have faith and trust—that is the work you are called upon to do. To love your home and the dear ones around you; to know that you and you alone can help to make it the brightest spot on earth; to believe in all those around you, and by your faith and trust help them to live up to the best in them. This is our task, not to dishearten but to hearten and give cheer, to help the needy, to give true brotherly love to the fallen, to save in the fullest sense of the word and fill their hearts with love so that they may be able to bear whatever burdens may be sent to them.

MARGARET.

MANITOBA

Bella Tait, Manitou.—Many thanks. Membership card and buttons sent off; hope you received them. Thank dear mother for her letter. I will write to her in a few days.

Gretta Riddall, Pilot Mound.—Many thanks for letter and stamps. Try to form a branch among the school children.

Hattie Parr, Bradwardine.—Your application to hand. I will send off buttons and cards. Try to obtain some new members.

Miss May Mason, Kellwood.—Many thanks for your loving letter. Glad to hear from you again.

Mrs. M. B., St. Charles and Stonewall.—The ray of sunshine came my way in your dear letter.

EARN THIS AIR RIFLE



For hunting or target practice this long distance Daisy Air Rifle is unequalled. It has all blued steel barrel, polished stock and shoots with terrific force and perfect accuracy.

It is FREE to anyone for selling only \$3.00 worth of our New Novelty, Flip-Flap and high class assorted post cards at 8 for 5 cents. These cards include Views, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Comic, etc., all new designs and richly embossed. Usually sold at 5c each; at 8 for 5 they sell at sight. Order today. Be first. Winnipeg Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Winnipeg.

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable

Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	5 "
" 10 to 50	10 "
" 50 to 100	15 "

On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

and the poetry sent in seemed to fit in so nicely at the present time. Glad, indeed, you look back to the first meeting held in St. Charles on November 5, 1909, and I will look forward to meeting you before you leave for Victoria. I had no idea you could write poetry or I should certainly have asked for some of it before this. It is too bad you are leaving and yet, your heart is in Victoria. God bless you and the dear little man. Write often and I will write to you. When you are settled I would like you to go over to Vancouver and see Mrs. Baker.

Miss A. J. E., Goodlands.—I am writing to you this week. Your letter proved a comfort and joy to me. If we work for others and learn to do something for somebody quick, our own troubles are easier to bear. There is no doubt but that the helpful life is the life we must live to be able to bear our burdens successfully. It is so easy to sit down and weep, but to be up and doing the work of cheering others and forgetting self, that is the most difficult part to sustain. To crush down our own sorrow and brighten the lives around us is the noblest work of God. Glad to hear from you at any time.

Miss Jessie H., Maryfield Stn.—Your loving gift will indeed help the work and I will see that it



A Young Homesteader

is put to best advantage. Glad to hear from you at any time. Will forward membership cards and buttons.

Amy Burdett, Foxwarren.—Many thanks for doll. Sorry you did not write to me. Quite a number of Chicks sent me Christmas cards and many dainty gifts. Try and obtain new members among your school friends. Don't forget the buttons. It would be very interesting to have a description of the visit of your friends to California. Please ask them to send it in.

Edith Manning, Pilot Mound.—Many thanks for the ten cents. Cards and buttons will leave in a few days. Your good wishes are greatly appreciated. Try and form a branch among your school friends.

Mrs. T. P., Carmen.—Many thanks for your letter. Glad the little girl is happy. Yes, she is small for her age, but she is 10 years old in June. Dollar received; many thanks. Will write to explain fare.

Isabel McGregor, Carman.—Many thanks for your dear little letter. I will gladly send card and button. Yes, the children always enjoy making valentines. Write again. Try to form a branch.

Mrs. J. A. B., Sperling.—Yes, the box was received and everything was of use. Hope you feel better for the change. It must be lovely out there. Quite a number of our people are going out to Victoria. It will be Victoria's gain, but our loss, as they were all great workers and loving women.

Mrs. M. C. McC., Oakland.—Many thanks for the box of clothing sent. I have always plenty waiting for them, especially now. I am very short of boy's clothing, so if you know of anyone with boys I would be grateful. I am glad the work interests you. It is certainly growing every day.

SASKATCHEWAN

Dundurn, Sask.—Your letter is indeed a joy and comfort. It is so good to think of a "shut in" member, so cheerful and full of fun. Your husband and son must indeed appreciate such a blessing. We are sending children onto farms this summer and hope to send one out to you. I do not advise the adoption under a six months' trial as a child of six to eight years requires very careful training and is generally a heavy task, even when one is quite well. I am glad indeed that you look upon me almost as a sister and also delighted you enjoy my page. Give my love to the boy and tell him to try and obtain some new members among his school friends.

Rosie Isman, Wapella.—Many thanks for your sweet letter. Glad to hear of your weekly meetings. I am sure you will all enjoy them, and it is wonderful how much real sunshine the children can scatter without going out of their own homes.

Mrs. B., Leweswyn.—I will place the offer before Mrs. Pepper. I am afraid she cannot leave just now. The girl is a little picture and very good. Will write further particulars.

Nina Merrill, Wapella.—I will forward manual and buttons. Glad to hear of your plan to organize a branch of Sunshine and will anxiously wait for your first report.

Mrs. F. W., Creelman.—Many thanks for the papers, for so many of the small country schools are glad of them. Yes, I am very grateful for your loving prayers for the success of my work. A little baby girl will go out to her new home this week and I hope she will prove a comfort to her new mother.

Mrs. E. L. T., Maryfield.—Dear friend, your box containing 16 pounds of butter was a welcome gift. The booties were just lovely. I have many little feet that will soon be ready for these booties. I will send the 30 cents to Miss Knapp. It will, I know, help and encourage her. When anyone helps the "shut in" members it not only brings joy to them but also to Mrs. Alden and myself. I am publishing an appeal this week and hope that my readers will write to this poor fellow.

Gordon Busby, New Warren.—Many thanks for letter. Glad you love the animals on the farm. It is always a pleasure to know that you all enjoy my page.

Beryl McW., Brownlee.—Dear child, glad to welcome you to our circle. Hope you will ask all your friends to join and help the work along. The real workers are not so numerous, but that I shall be glad of one more.

ALBERTA

Mrs. J. K. W., Strathmore.—I will see that papers leave in a few days. Sorry for delay, but the work is really so heavy at present that I could not answer any faster. In fact, it seems impossible to get through even working at nights one half of the correspondence.

Ada Evelyn Lush, Huxley.—Many thanks dear child, for letter and kind wishes. I am sending membership card and badge. Try and interest your school friends in the Sunshine work. Alberta must work hard or Saskatchewan will be away ahead in membership and branches.

Ruby Huilsey, Ferry Point.—Many thanks for your cheering letter and good wishes. I shall forward card and button and hope you will try and obtain new members. Write again.

E. Boose, Champion.—Many thanks for your letter. I shall forward cards and buttons today. Try and interest your school friends in the work.

Mabel Long, Namaso.—Glad to have your letter. Be sure to write me a long letter. Am sending cards and buttons today.

AN EVERY DAY CREED

I believe in my job. It may not be a very important job, but it is mine. Furthermore, it is God's job for me. He has a purpose in my life with reference to His plan for the world's progress.

No other fellow can take my place. It isn't a big place, to be sure, but for years I have been moulded in a peculiar way to fill a peculiar niche in the world's work. I could take no other man's place. He has the same claim as a specialist that I make for myself. In the end, the man whose name was never heard beyond the house in which he lived, or the shop in which he worked, may have a larger place than the chap whose name has been a household word in two continents. Yes, I believe in my job. May I be kept true to the task which lies before me—true to myself and to God who entrusted me with it.

I believe in my fellow man. He may not always agree with me. I'd feel sorry for him if he did, because I myself do not believe some of the things that were absolutely sure in my own mind a dozen years ago. May he never lose faith in himself, because, if he does, he may lose faith in me, and that would hurt him more than the former, and it would really hurt him more than it would hurt me.

I believe in my country. I believe in it because it is made up of my fellow men—and myself. I can't go back on either of us and be true to my creed. If it isn't the best country in the world, it is partly because I am not the kind of a man that I should be.

I believe in my home. It isn't a rich home. It wouldn't satisfy some folks, but it contains jewels which cannot be purchased in the markets of the world. When I enter its secret chambers and shut out the world with its care, I am a lord. Its motto is service, its reward is love. There is no other place in all the world which fills its place, and heaven can be only a larger home, with a Father who is all-wise and patient and tender.

I believe in today. It is all that I possess. The past is of value only as it can make the life of today fuller and freer. There is no assurance of tomorrow. I want to make good today.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE, in the Outlook.

NEEDS WHEEL CHAIR

Dear Margaret,—I have been advised by a "shut in" to appeal to you for help for a poor "shut in" who lives near me. He is a Christian man, over sixty years of age, and is paralyzed in the whole of his right side and unable to help himself. If he could have a wheel chair it would be a great blessing to him. He has no means of his own to buy anything. Will you not give this your careful attention and let me know soon? His birthday is June 15. Could not someone remember him by card or letter?

Orbindale, Alta. MRS. C. J. MERRY.

NEW MEMBERS

Hearty welcome to the following new members: Robt. S. Adams, Agnes W. A. Adams, G. L. Dumpy, Plumas, Man; Mrs. J. T. Showler, Strathray, Ont.; Lucia Ross, Huronville, Sask.; Robert Bennett, Holmfild, Man.; Annie McConnell, Hamiota, Man.; Laura Hainstock, Kellogg, Man.

EMERGENCY FUND

Mrs. G. P. Brooks, Assisippi, Jan. 6, 1911....\$5.00
Miss Jessie Hunter.....2.00

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

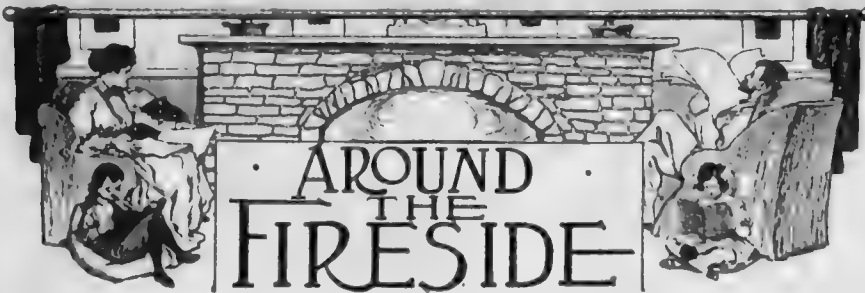
Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Household

It is stated by domestic science people that one pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of beef-steak in nourishment, but as cheese is so solid, we ought not to depend upon it too much, but use a more bulky, or as the chore-boy says, "a more fillin'" food. Therefore meat must still figure noticeably in our diet. It is a curious thing that no matter how ignorant the past generations have been in all the whys and wherefores of food stuffs, and how very, very clever and "knowin'" the present professional cooks are, we still eat exactly the same old foods cooked in the same old way, and as glad as ever to get them.

No Chinese puzzles, involving "carbohydrates" and "mineral matter" and "proteids," disturbed the sweet and patient calm of our mothers' kitchen atmosphere nor has modern science been able to add one iota to the potato "boiled in its jacket" or baked in the oven or ashes. Can modern science improve upon the Johnny-cake that antiquity served, made from two cups of their sour cream, one egg, a scant teaspoon of soda and the same of salt and corn-meal enough to make a not too stiff batter? Where would the scientific cook have been in the race with old Aunt Chloe who could take a cupful of stoned and chopped raisins, an egg, a small teaspoon of salt and a smaller one of soda, a cup of sour cream and flour enough to stir fairly stiff, and bake slowly? Oh, it was delicious—something to dream about, and always feel hungry for, and Aunt Chloe didn't know a "carbohydrate" from a molecule or a microbe.

What did it matter to grandpa that grandma couldn't have given a lecture on "Household Hygiene" or the "Influence of Flowers in the Home" even to save the whole neighborhood from plague, since she was able to make the whitest, lightest and sweetest bread though unable to follow one single summersault of the elusive little yeast cells without which good bread cannot be made.

Be not discouraged therefore, good old-time cook, as it is much better to know "how" than "why" or so at least will your household, who must dispose of your products think, for many a one who knows "why" doesn't know "how" and that is where true misery comes from.

The Ideal Cook

Of course there can be no objection to knowing why, as well as how, and a combination of these two would certainly make the ideal cook, but the point to be emphasized is that you can easily learn why at your leisure, and meanwhile your household is comfortable seeing that you already know how, and—well, with a satisfied household you can easily bear the airs of superiority taken on by the "scientific" cook whose chief advantage over you is that she, if possible, cov-

ers her table top with tin, puts her "baking spoon in a pie plate to the right on the table" and beats her egg with a complicated crank machine that takes four

oh, anywhere—perhaps you'll give it to Johnny to lick and—what difference?—the baking turns out just the same. Once there was a woman who couldn't sleep at night if her knife handles were not all pointing toward the south pole, but you should have tried her cakes—they were as tough and tasteless as rubber and generally had to be steamed and eaten with a sauce as pudding to get rid of them. What awful penalties are imposed upon some long-suffering households, in pursuit of the adamant economic measure of getting rid of things.

Appended will be found a few recipes that will help to "get rid of" dried cheese. It would of course be better to advise you how to never have dried cheese, but since you can't always help it, because when you go off to wait upon a sick friend, the men will be just sure to let all the cheese dry beyond any hope of use, and since you can't possibly throw away anything bought in the store,

Cheese Custard:— $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard, a speck of soda, 1 egg, 2-3 cup milk, 2-3 cup grated stale cheese. Put in all the dry ingredients first, beat the egg slightly because it is intended for thickening, cook slowly below boiling point, as milk and egg in custard must not cook quickly to prevent water and curd forming instead of custard.

Cheese Sauce:—2 tablespoons butter, melt and rub into two tablespoons of flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated cheese, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard, pepper and soda. Mix thoroughly. Cook 3 to 5 minutes.

Welsh Rarebit:—1 tablespoon butter, melted in a rounded-edge saucepan, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard and salt each, 1 egg beaten slightly, pinch soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cheese grated, 1-3 cup liquid. Add cheese and seasoning. As cheese melts add egg. Serve on bread toasted on one side, on untoasted side. It will improve this concoction if $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of tomato, cream or milk is added before spreading on toast.

HAVERGAL COLLEGE

On Carlton Street, near Broadway, not far from the Parliament Building, on a roomy tree bordered lawn, allowing space for tennis and basket-ball and a skating rink in season, stands a school for girls, managed by the direction and council of prominent members of the Church of England. Yet every denomination, irrespective of creed, sends in its quota of students to this school which now total up to nearly 225, 35 of whom are boarders in the college, or out of city students, the 190 being city day pupils. The college staff is composed of seventeen teachers, four of whom are university graduates: Miss E. L. Jones, LL.A., of St. Andrews University, Scotland, is the efficient principal. The equipment of the building for the health and comfort of the pupils is thoroughly up-to-date.

In planning a residential and day college for girls in Winnipeg, the directors sought to supply a long-felt need in the province. Winnipeg, with its rapid growth and multiplying interests, is more capable each year of supplying this and the number of day-girls attending the classes held at the college shows how these advantages are appreciated by residents.

No effort is spared to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and it is the desire of the directors that the college shall earn a well-deserved reputation for sound teaching and a training adapted to the needs of each individual girl.

Physical development and training are very closely studied. Regular walks and games and as much out-of-door exercise as her time and health permit, are planned for each pupil, and are carefully supervised. There is a good gymnasium in the college, and exceptional opportunities for daily work when corrective exercises are required.

It is not enough, however, to aim at mental and physical development alone. Since the girl of to-day is the homemaker of tomorrow, the home life of the school must be such as to help her grow in Christian ideals, in womanly sympathy and in saving common sense. It is the endeavor of the college to arouse in each girl who comes under its influence a sense of earnest purpose, and of responsibility for the building up of her own life, and the larger life of the new nation of which she is a member.

Manitoba Senior Matriculation.—The school curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the Manitoba senior matriculation, but to those who prefer



MISS E. L. JONES, LL.A. Principal of Havergal College

days to clean, if clean then, while you leave your black kettles and frying pans on the stove where they won't blacken anything (and then you won't need a tin top) and where their contents will keep hot, and you'll put your bake spoon,

though that process might be much cheaper in the end, but of course you don't see the end yet and as "hope springs eternal in the human breast" you perhaps can't do better than to experiment on a small scale with the following directions:—



HAVERGAL LADIES' COLLEGE, WINNIPEG

TO THE WIFE:—

Makes your Baking Skill
Seem Better Still

PURITY FLOUR

The housewife who uses Purity
Flour knows it makes

MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

Do you know that?—or are you
leaving it to your neighbor only
to get the advantages this Famous
Flour gives to those who use it.

TO THE HUSBAND:—

Consign your wheat to our Grain
Department. Highest Cash Prices
Paid.

**WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Here's a Home Dye

That
ANYONE
Can Use.

HOME DYEING has
always been more or
less of a difficult under-
taking—Not so when
you use

DY-O-LA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!

With DY-O-LA you can color either Wool,
Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with
the SAME Dye. No chance of using the
WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.



Send for Sample
Card and Story
Booklet to
The JOHNSON-
RICHARDSON
CO., Limited,
Montreal, Can.

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR

PHOTO SUPPLIES

**CAMERAS, KODAKS,
PLATES, FILMS,
PAPERS, DEVELOP-
ERS AND MOUNTS**

Write for our Free Illustrated Cata-
logue and Finishing Price List

STEELE MITCHELL LTD.
213 Rupert Avenue
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

it a splendid course is offered in literature,
history, languages, art and music.

To quote Miss Jones: "The work
here is particularly interesting, mainly
because it is difficult and takes all one's
thought to meet the needs of the girls
who come in from township or prairie
homes, who only stay a very limited time
in the senior school, and whose opportuni-
ties have also often been very limited.
Music and china painting are their
chief desires, and though I think neither
should be discouraged (as any variety of
interests break the monotony of the home
life), yet we try to improve their English
subjects and develop the power to read
and write, and an interest in wider life
and ideas."

"Their physi-
que often needs development, so we
give much time to physical culture, and
defects of speech and manner of course
can often soon be corrected."

It is characteristic of Miss Jones
"to find work interesting because it is
difficult." She leaves the impression
of having combined strong mental and
physical abilities in her all-round develop-
ment, and her apparently perfect health
makes it impossible to associate either
a frown or a crotch with any thought
of her.

Many people seemed to entertain the
idea that to have their daughters properly
"finished" it was necessary to send them
to Eastern "ladies' colleges." Now that
Havergal is fully into the work this is
no longer necessary as the Havergal
staff under the most competent guiding
hand of its present principal, can do the
work equal to the best wherever found.

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

Regularly as the months roll around
there appears in my home a welcome
guest, a cheery, bright and wholesome
guest that will always bring to its hostess
a couple of hours' deep pleasure; this
timely visitor is no other than the Cana-
dian Home Journal which is published in
Toronto and edited by a woman for
women.

It is printed on fine paper, in excellent
type, is profusely and beautifully illus-
trated and deals almost entirely with
what may be termed home topics.

One large section is devoted to fancy-
work, another to fashions and dressmak-
ing, another to house-building, several
pages are filled with current fiction,
mostly short stories, and a page or more
records the progress and successes of the
various Women's Institutes of the
Ontario province.

The culinary and household sections
are brimming with promising suggestions
upon those universally interesting mat-
ters, and even the garden is not forgotten
in due season.

Not least among the attractions to
be discovered in this attractive journal
is the monthly resume of the labors
and festivities of the Canadian Women's
Press Club.

The Canadian Home Journal is in
shape similar to the Ladies' Home
Journal; it contains nearly sixty pages
of clean reading and will not accept for
advertising any patent medicine, liquor,
narcotic or exploitation announcements.

The publishers are The Canadian
Women's Magazine Co. Ltd., and the
price is \$1.00 per year. The editorial
chats alone are easily worth the price.

THE VALUE OF RESTS

"There is no music in a rest, but there
is the making of music in it." In our
whole life melody the music is broken
off here and there by "rests," and we
foolishly think we have come to the end
of the tune. God sends a time of forced
leisure, sickness, disappointed plans, frus-
trated efforts, and makes a sudden pause
in the choral hymn of our lives, and we
lament that our voices must be silent,
and our part missing in the music which
ever goes up to the ear of the Creator.
How does the musician read the rest?
See him beat the time with unvarying
count and catch up the next note true and
steady, as if no breaking-place had come
in between. Not without design does
God write the music of our lives. Be
it ours to learn the time, and not be dis-
mayed at the "rests." They are not
to be slurred over, not to be omitted,
not to destroy the melody, not to change
the keynote. If we look up, God himself
will beat the time for us. With the eye
on Him, we shall strike the next note full
and clear. If we say sadly to ourselves,
"There is no music in a rest," let us not
forget "there is the making of music
in it." The making of music is often a
slow and painful process in this life.

New Friends Every Day



Grocers tell us Blue Ribbon Tea makes new friends every day. Customers
who bought other tea before now ask for Blue Ribbon. They hear from
friends how good it is and decide to try it. And in any case if it is not
found fully satisfactory the packet can be returned and the money refunded.



We Want You

to be our customer—our satisfied customer. If we can't please you, delight
you with our pianos and our way of treating our people, we would rather not
have you for a customer. There are

Two Reasons

why we strive to please our customers—first, because it is right to do so, and
secondly, because such treatment makes of them living advertisements. We tender
YOU all the advantages that lie within the gift of a reliable house.

3,500 New Members

are added every year to MASON & RISCH'S piano family. Each "member"
is a family, and if each family averages five member, the MASON & RISCH
pianos gain each year 17,500 living, breathing advertisements. We want you to
join the family of satisfied piano owners. We will accept you on the little-a-
month plan, and guarantee that you will never be sorry for having joined us.

FULL INFORMATION SUPPLIED ON REQUEST.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. Ltd.

Factory Branch 356 Main St., Winnipeg
THE ONLY PIANO STORE ON MAIN STREET

How patiently God works to teach us!
How long He waits for us to learn the
lessons.—Ruskin.

COST OF PRODUCTION

Here's to the summer garden which I
made!
Here's to the seed I buried out of
reach!
Here's to the radishes for which I paid
At least a dollar and a quarter each!
—Washington Star.

READY SACRIFICE

"Gerald," said a newly-engaged girl

to her fiance, "you will have to choose
between me and your old pipe."

Not an instant did Gerald hesitate.
"The old pipe goes, dear," he said,
throwing it away. "I was thinking of
buying a new one anyhow."

IF IT LEAKS
Get **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks instantly
in granite ware, hot water taps, tin, copper, brass, cooking
stoves, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use
them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention.
Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c.
Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 35c postpaid. Agents wanted
COLLETTE Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.

SUFFRAGE IN IDAHO

(Governor Brady of Idaho in the Columbian Magazine.)

Our men and women in the main are broad-minded and take a large interest in state and local affairs. There is no doubt in my mind but that the mere fact that women are permitted to and do vote has had a tremendous effect for good in the selection of party candidates and in the passage of needed laws. Not only is the woman vote always cast on the right side in contests where moral issues are at stake, but the fact that they are permitted to vote enables them to bring influence to bear on men in other ways. It has been pointed out that women vote in national elections with their husbands and fathers, and that they are apt to be swayed by prejudice in local elections, but there has never been a time in my experience when I have found the women advocating any measures which would not bear the light of day.

In Idaho we have women in country and state offices. Our state superintendent of public instruction for a number of years has been a woman. In almost every city some of the offices are held by women, and in nearly every county the county superintendent or county treasurer is a woman, and they are making excellent servants.

And after all the argument for and against the proposition of woman suffrage is heard, it seems to me that every fair-minded person ought to be willing to accord his wife, mother, or sister, in whom he reposes great confidence in every other matter of mind or heart, the same privilege of approval or disapproval of men and laws. If the laws are good they prosper to the same extent as the man—if they are bad, they suffer to the same extent. If every other question of right and of wrong could be decided by the majority of the women of our country, there would be no question about the safety of our institutions. I am unqualifiedly in favor of the right of women to vote.

EGG-SHELLS

J. R. C.

Spring is once more making her silent approach. The sap is stirring in the maples and in the heart of the adventurous poet. The boys obstruct the sidewalks with their marbles and the girls with their skipping-ropes. And now Miranda talks of setting a hen. But the hen, with her old-fashioned ways, is of secondary interest since our neighbor invested in an incubator. Yesterday we were watching the chickens come out of their shells. They were in all stages of emancipation. Some were quite free, with, perhaps, pieces of shell still clinging to them, while others were just picking their way out.

Once he is liberated, the chicken has no further use for his shell. In this

respect he is unlike some other creatures, who keep their shells and crawl into them occasionally. It is a pretty good thing to have such a retreat. The Chinese, we are told, knows nothing of privacy. In his much-peopled home he cannot get away from his numerous relations. Here the Anglo-Saxon has a clear advantage. His home is more exclusive and he can crawl into his shell when he so desires. That is all very well if he doesn't crawl in and stay there as some men do. In every neighborhood there are idiots of this type. The word idiot is used advisedly in its etymological sense, as designating one who refuses to discharge the duties of a citizen, the man who ignores the church, will not accept responsibility in the conduct of public affairs, and does not mingle in the society of his kind.

The incubator suggested other reflections. Up to a certain point in his career, the shell is a necessity for the chicken, but after that, it is an encumbrance, and, indeed, to get free of it is a matter of life and death. Nascent life requires a shell within which to take shape. This is the justification of all the customs and traditions of human society. Within these, mind and personality are formed and nurtured. But there comes a time when the shell which has fostered our life begins to be felt as an intolerable limitation. In the struggle for freedom, if the chicken fails to peck his way out, he dies; and if a man fails in his kindred enterprise, he, for all higher purposes of life, is dead too. This chicken-hatching is almost an epitome of human life. We might revise Shakespeare, and instead of "All the world's a stage," say all the world's an incubator, strewn, in endless disorder, with discarded shells, among which the former occupants of the same are trying to find their legs in a strange and wonderful world.—The Presbyterian.

FALSE IDEAS OF WALKING AND STANDING

To correct bad habits and to acquire a normal carriage the following rules will be found most helpful, so says an expert in his line:

Stand at ease, raise the shoulders to the highest point possible, then relax

them fully, allowing the arms to fall lifeless. Now, swing the body from the ankles alternately to the right and to the left, permitting the arms to sway freely from the shoulders across the chest and back. The swing of a driver's body when he is warming his hands in winter will suggest the movement.

Carry the shoulders forward as far as possible, as if to make their points meet without either raising or lowering them. Relax, agitate the arms and body as before.

Carry the shoulders as far back as possible without either raising or lowering them. Relax and swing as before. The will should be entirely withdrawn from the hand and arm.

Lower the shoulders straight downward to their lowest point, then carry them upward, then backward, and finally downward, making the back concave, thereby expanding the chest to the fullest extent. Relax and agitate the body and arms as before. Do this repeatedly.

These exercises remove from the chest all sense of stiffness and angularity and fill out the hollows by developing the muscles and expanding and enlarging the lungs.

PRINTER'S "PIE"

Involving only words belonging to the intricacies of sewing.

1, witts; 2, yreem; 3, soplo; 4, liks; 5, holct; 6, steemupana; 7, crossiss; 8, bekkawstor; 9, arny; 10, notubt; 11, milbeht; 12, bald girl; 13, list tote; 14, denlese; 15, yank frowe; 16, hadret; 17, waxebas; 18, cotton.

Anyone can use this list of jumbled letters to entertain a party, by having them arranged into proper words.

A prize may be given to the one who is first in getting them all correct or the company may be divided into pairs and the prize awarded to the first successful couple.

THE REQUISITES OF CONVERSATION

An interesting subject and an agreeable voice, one properly pitched to the place, time, the subject and the persons present. Speaking out of time in a conversation, which causes irritation, is a species of boredom.

One who persists in talking about

Make your Home Attractive

The R-K Lighting System will make your home attractive, cheerful and inviting. Beautiful fixtures for the different rooms giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one-half the cost. Can be installed anywhere, in your residence, church-store, etc. Easy to operate—fully guaranteed. Write our nearest office for Booklet C.

RICE-KNIGHT LIMITED
Toronto or Winnipeg

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates - \$1.50 to \$2 per day

ANGUS McLEOD }
JAMES MORTON } Proprietors
FREE BUS


Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S
Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons,
St. Mary's, Ont.



93

Western Representative:—
JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Building WINNIPEG, MAN.

himself instead of drawing out the knowledge and experience of others is commonly conceded to be a bore; so also is the person who persistently looks bored; generally this is acquired under the impression that cultivating an air of disinterest is elegance.

The critic, and his name is Legion, should remember that criticisms are also confessions. For example, a lady said, "Wouldn't you be surprised that Miss Jones says 'cemetery' instead of 'simmity' and she a school teacher?" The subject in hand was a burying ground. Unless very sure of his ground the would-be critic would do better to investigate before exposing himself to far worse error than the one he attempts to correct, which may indeed be no error at all.

To be attentive when another is speaking is a requisite of the art of conversation. To elevate the countenance to an expression of good cheer is also important. Interest in others compels interest in yourself. He gives twice who gives quickly; so also he who listens or speaks cheerfully doubles or trebles the pleasure of intercourse. Eliminate the interrogation point facial expression. Keep the eyebrows level if possible and recover lost poise. "To stamp upon the face scrawls that signify sourness, acrimony, dissatisfaction, distress and forlornness is to confess yourself beaten in the struggle of life, and to invite the kick that sends you further down the hill."

Do not attempt, except in rare instances, to converse upon subjects with which your associate is unfamiliar, unless specially requested to do so. In such case, the intercourse is no longer conversation, but rather a tutorial talk.

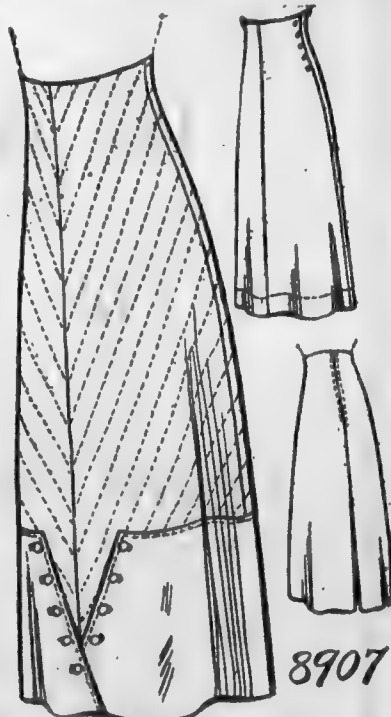
To be an attentive listener is one of the frequently unobserved requisites of satisfactory conversation.

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS or blue dotted muslin dress, 2 to 8, postpaid 38c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.



8909.—A Simple but Pretty Frock. Girl's Dress with Flounce and Two Styles of Sleeve.

Lawn, batiste, dimity, cross-bar muslin, flouncing, linen or other wash fabrics will develop this model very effectively. Groups of tucks trim the waist portions, which may be finished with a puff, or leg o' mutton sleeve. The waist portions cut in French style are lengthened by a gathered flounce. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material or the 4 year size.



8907.—A Very Stylish Skirt Model. Four Piece Skirt with Shaped Band and with High or Normal Waist-line. For Misses or Small Women. Striped diagonal in white and blue with band of blue and buttons for trimming is here shown. The skirt is appropriate for wash or woolen goods. It is fashioned on slender lines and has an inverted plait at the center back. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 18 years. Requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the skirt, and 1 3/8 yard for the flounce for the 18 year size.



8911.—A Very Unique and Effective Model. Ladies' Waist with or without Tucker. Scotch gingham in blue and white stripes with blue for the yoke, and all-over embroidery for the tucker are here shown. The waist is cut with yoke and cap sleeve in one, and the shaped waist pieces are piped with blue a shade darker than that of the gingham. Percale, gingham, chambray batiste, silk or cloth are all equally appropriate for this model. The Pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material for the waist, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker for a medium size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

The Budget Speech

Continued from Page 3

ber of large obligations had matured and had been dealt with, some loans being paid off in cash from sinking funds, while others were provided for by issuing new government stock bearing interest at 3½ per cent. to pay off old loans on which the interest was 4 per cent.

Bounties Expired

Among the expenditures which are in future to be met out of current revenues, and which have previously been considered as capital, are the bounties paid by the government for the encouragement of manufactures. Most of the bounties, he said, had expired, and in future they would not be a very heavy charge on the public treasury. The bounty system dated back as far as 1883, and ever since that time the government had been paying bounties to the iron and steel industry. In the case of the bounties on pig iron, steel and puddled iron bars, the bounties expired on December 31 last, except in the case of steel produced by electric smelting which were extended for two years longer, but so far as he was aware no operations had been carried on under that process. The bounty on rolled round wire rods expired on July 1, 1911, the bounty on lead remained in force until June, 1913, and there were also bounties, with no limit as to time of three-eighths of a cent per pound on manilla fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine and one and a half cents per gallon on crude petroleum. At one time bounties were paid for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, but they expired some years ago and were not renewed. The total bounties paid from 1884 to 1911 were as follows:

Total Bounties Paid—1884 to 1911

Pig Iron	\$7,707,648
Puddled Iron Bars	118,874
Steel	6,706,990
Manufactures of Steel—	
Wire Rods	2,541,711
Angle Beams, etc.	101,264
Lead	1,610,793
Manilla Fibre	245,254
Crude Petroleum	1,911,075
Beet Root Sugar	98,284
Law Costs	2,067

Total \$21,031,700

Dealing with the foreign trade of Canada, Mr. Fielding presented the following tables, that for the total trade including coin and bullion and that showing the trade with Great Britain including merchandise only:

Total Trade of Canada

Year	Imports into Canada	Exports from Canada	Total Trade
1900	\$189,622,515	\$191,894,723	\$381,517,238
1905	266,834,417	203,316,872	470,151,289
1910	418,730,764	309,682,431	728,413,195

Total Trade with Great Britain

Year	Imports with Great Britain	Exports with Great Britain	Total Trade with Great Britain
1900	\$ 44,279,893	\$ 96,562,875	\$140,842,768
1905	60,342,704	97,114,867	157,457,571
1910	101,068,534	145,505,186	246,573,720

Coming to the prospects for the present year, Mr. Fielding said that, though the estimates before the House called for liberal expenditure, there was every reason to believe that the revenue would be abundant. He thought that the outlook in every respect was one that should give hope. Desirable immigrants were coming in and capital was coming to the country in abundance. With every prospect for business activity, with every ground for hoping for good crops, with trade and commerce flourishing, with the outlook so good generally, there was every reason to look with confidence to the future. There were those who said, "Let well enough alone," but that was not a sound motto for any country in this progressive age.

"If we are to adopt that policy," said the finance minister in conclusion, "let us cease building railways, abolish our subsidies to steamship lines and cease to send trade agents to foreign countries. We are seeking new markets everywhere, our steamships run to all countries, many of them heavily subsidized; we are sending our trade agents over the civilized world; we are doing everything that is inconsistent with the policy of 'let well enough alone,' because when things are going favorably that is not a reason for doing nothing, it is rather a reason for being alert to avail ourselves of other opportunities. We need new markets in all directions. We need

them for the surplus products of Canada as it is today and we shall need them in even greater degree for the vast surplus of Canadian products to come to us from the great west in the near future. For these reasons we have endeavored to enlarge our markets in all directions and it did not seem to be wise, while we were sending agents to Africa and China and the distant parts of the world, to close our eyes to the opportunities lying much nearer home. Into that I do not wish to enter today.

"Every prospect for Canada today is bright and hopeful. With peace and progress and prosperity at home, with the friendliest relations with the great republic lying alongside of us, with the warmest attachment to the great empire of which we are so proud to form a part, the Canadian people can look forward to the future with every hope and every confidence."

Foster's Reply

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in replying for the opposition, joined with the finance minister in rejoicing at the progress and prosperity of the country, but reminded the House that while our trade and our railways had been increased and extended vast strides had also been made in taxation. The Conservative government, prior to 1896, had been vehemently attacked by the gentlemen who now occupied the ministerial benches, because they dared to propose \$40,000,000 as the yearly expenditure of the country, and because they were wrenching from the poor people of this country some \$27,000,000 of taxation per year. But during the past year, the finance minister told them, the total revenue was \$101,503,000 and \$89,355,000 had been raised by taxation, while this year the minister was looking for \$117,500,000. The present government had taken from the pockets of the people \$280,000,000 more during their administration of the affairs of the country than they would have taken in the same time if they had raised each year only the amount that their predecessors raised in 1896, and which they condemned, and they had spent about \$427,000,000 more than they would have done if they had kept the expenditures down to the normal rate of 1896, which they declared was too large.

Mr. Foster dissented absolutely from the statement of the minister of finance that neither the burden nor the rate of taxation had been raised by the present government, and quoted the rates of duty on all the articles imported into this country which are subject to ad valorem duties which showed that with few exceptions the duty levied on imports was higher at present than in 1896.

Trade Figures

Discussing the trade figures, Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that the total valued imports exceeded the exports by \$90,500,000, which he regarded as undesirable. He especially regretted that there had been a decline during recent years in the exports of food products with the exception of grains and flour, both of which showed a gratifying increase.

Mr. Foster recalled the fact that after the present government came into power in 1896 it adopted the tariff policy which had been instituted by the Conservatives in 1878 and which, when in opposition, the Liberals had criticised and condemned. He attributed the prosperity of the Dominion since 1896 in a great measure to the confidence of the people that the protective policy would be maintained, and strongly condemned the reversal of that policy which was contained in the present reciprocity proposals.

Mr. Foster suggested the appointment of boards of experts to regulate and supervise the expenditures of the country, and to investigate industrial and trade conditions and advise Parliament on tariff questions. He thought we needed a tariff commission for this country. Not a commission that would arrange tariffs and make a schedule of rates, but a commission composed of men of undoubted ability which would get at the foundation information with reference to prices and industries, the cost of raw material and of manufacturing in this country and in the other countries with which Canadian industries had to compete. If they appointed a commission to compile information of this kind they would have a body of information upon which the government could form some opinion in bringing down a proper plan of tariffs, and they would have information which would enable Parliament to judge of that plan.

Bradbury Opposes Pact

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7

Geo. H. Bradbury, Selkirk, in a two hours' speech on Wednesday afternoon, gave a resume of the arguments previously made against reciprocity, but brought out no new points. He stated that the market gardeners of his constituency were preparing to go out of business because they feared the effect of the agreement and declared that when the farmers of the West grasped the true meaning of this dangerous agreement they would wreak their vengeance on the government. The present proposition was an unfair one, for if it was good policy to have free trade in farm products it ought to be a fair and equitable policy to have free trade in agricultural implements and other things which the farmer used.

H. H. Miller asked if Mr. Bradbury and the Conservative party was in favor of free trade in agricultural implements.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, said "Sure we are," but Mr. Bradbury said that the only answer he could give was that when the leader of the opposition was in the premier's place they would find out where he stood.

Free trade in wheat, Mr. Bradbury declared, would not benefit the Canadian farmer. He agreed that the price of wheat was higher on the United States side of the line, and quoted numerous United States authorities who had stated that the price of wheat would not be affected in that country, but nevertheless he held to the opinion that the Canadian farmer would suffer by sending his wheat into the States. The same argument he applied to barley, and said that it was a Godsend to the Ontario and Quebec farmers when the McKinley tariff prevented their exporting barley south. The government, he said, was handing out to the farmers a proposition that they did not understand. They would understand it, however, and they would understand before long that the proposition which the government was offering to them threatened the destruction of their home market by foreign countries and threatened serious injury to our great transcontinental lines, and threatened beyond any question any future possibility of the British preference that the people of Canada were looking for.

Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., made a strong speech in favor of reciprocity as a measure which would benefit the consumers. He admitted "on the surface for the moment, that if there was anything that might be hit at all it might be the youthful industry in the shape of fruit growing," but said there were a great many more people in British Columbia who ate fruit than who grew it, and the remedy lay in the direction of free trade. In the interests of the fruit growers, as well as the general consumers, he asked the government to take the duty off sugar which entered into the manufacture of jam and the canning of fruit. Mr. Smith severely criticised Mr. Bradbury and other speakers on the Conservative side for their inconsistency in complaining that the government had not taken the duty off agricultural implements, boots, clothing and other manufactured articles used by the farmers, when they knew that even if the government proposed to do this they would be the strongest opponents of the proposition. If the gentlemen opposite would ask that the duties be taken off these manufactured articles he would give them his earnest support. If he had any difficulty with regard to this agreement it was that it did not go far enough, but the policy of the government was to go step by step, and perhaps at some future time they would bring down another little surprise.

Glen Campbell's Views

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery Ottawa, April 7.

Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, Man., took the opportunity afforded by the motion to go into committee of ways and means to make his speech on reciprocity on Friday afternoon. He said the minister of agriculture had taunted the Western Conservative members with being afraid to declare themselves either for or against reciprocity, but he was perfectly willing to tell the House that he was against this agreement, first, last and all the time, not merely as a member of the Conservative party, but as a farmer and as a representative of the farmers who was



This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 3 for 5c. These comprise Views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Birthday, Best Wishes, St. Patrick, Easter, Comics, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4.00 worth of these postcards, sell them, return money, and we will send you engine post paid by return mail. We also give a smaller engine, upright style, for selling \$2.00 worth of cards. **WESTERN FREMIUM CO., Dept. G12 Winnipeg, Man.**

BUY YOUR OILS

and Greases from the Farmers' Oil Co. See Guide, April 5th, for full list of prices. For advice write to 406 Kennedy St., Winnipeg

desirous of acting in their best interests. It had been stated that the proposed reciprocity agreement was giving the farmers what they wanted and what they asked for when they came down to Ottawa on December 16 last. He denied that absolutely. The farmers desired a great many things and this interchange of farm products was in their opinion a secondary thing altogether. "It has been brought to the front perhaps since then," said Mr. Campbell, "by a certain element who pose as representing the farmers. I refer to these men, Roderick McKenzie and Mr. Henders, who stand high in the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba. They say that reciprocity is what the farmers want. Well, they are farmers of a kind I admit, but if any man in this House who knows anything about agriculture should happen to go down to their farm he would not think they were farmers at all but patches of weeds. These men pose as the representatives of the farmers, but in my opinion they are the agents, paid or otherwise, of the Grit party."

In all their lives they did not believe that either of those men ever voted Tory. Previous to the Manitoba provincial election of 1903, they went to the Manitoba government as the representatives of the Grain Growers and said they wanted certain things done in connection with the charter of the Grain Exchange. Mr. Roblin promised to do what they asked, but nevertheless they stumped the country and tried to persuade the people that Mr. Roblin was not sincere. Mr. Roblin, however, was returned to power and carried out his pledge. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Henders, he said, had also opposed the Roblin government after it had promised to establish government ownership of interior elevators as the Grain Growers had asked. They had been born Grits or else they had imbibed it from a bottle, and they could not help themselves.

Reciprocity in farm products, Mr. Campbell repeated, was a very minor detail in what the Grain Growers had asked for on December 16. They asked for government ownership of terminal elevators, but when a resolution in favor of this proposal was introduced by Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, and supported by the Conservative party, the minister of agriculture and the supporters of the government voted the resolution down. The farmers also wanted the duties removed from agricultural implements, and of the dozen of resolutions he had received from his constituents everyone asked for free trade in agricultural implements.

W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, asked if the same resolutions did not ask him to support the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Campbell said "No." A few of the resolutions he had received had been sent out by Messrs. Henders and

McKenzie and they all read the same way. He now simply read the first paragraph of those; he knew the rest by heart.

The minister of agriculture, Mr. Campbell continued, was not behind the farmers in their demand for free trade in agricultural implements, and he did not think the prime minister was either. The minister of agriculture and the government majority had also voted down resolutions in favor of the establishment of cold storage by the government and the appointment of a representative of the farmers on the railway commission.

Mr. Campbell invited the minister of agriculture to be his opponent in Dauphin at the next election. At first the farmers might not realize that the vote he was going to give against reciprocity was in their interests, but before long they would realize it, and they would realize that the vote he was going to give would be in the best interests not only of his own constituents, but in the best interests of Canada as a whole, for after all if they chose to forget their party he believed it was in the heart of every man in that house that they would rather remain cubs of the old lion than help to add another star to the flag across the line.

Reciprocity Debate

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

Opposition members have on several occasions complained in the House that the government has not provided sufficient information as to the comparative production and prices of the various articles included in the reciprocity agreement in Canada, the United States, the British Colonies and foreign countries having favored nation treaties. The matter was brought up on Monday last, when W. D. Staples, of Macdonald, and R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, among others, asked that a blue book should be printed giving information regarding the prices of all agricultural products in the twelve favored nation countries as well as in the British colonies which would be able to enter the Canadian market on the same terms as the United States. Mr. Staples said he had been trying to get at the facts but had not been able to do so simply because he did not know where to procure them. In the United States it was very different. There they had an official publication giving all the details which they deemed necessary to a proper study of the question and which were in the hands of the United States officials before the bargain was entered into. As far as he could see, the Canadian representatives did not have such information, but simply "went it blind."

The question was brought up again on Thursday, when Geo. H. Perley, the Conservative whip, moved a resolution instructing the government to cause the information asked for to be laid on the table of the House forthwith. Mr. Perley said the Conservative members had a great mass of private information and private figures regarding this question, and it was evident to him that they knew far more about the effect reciprocity would have upon the country than the members of the government did. Liberal newspapers and Liberal speakers were claiming that the agreement would raise prices to the farmers but the Conservatives knew that in most cases that was incorrect. But they wished to have statistics in official form which could not be denied. From the fact that the government could not lay this information before the House, Mr. Perley concluded that the government did not have the information at the time they made the bargain with the United States.

Hon. W. S. Fielding said it was not necessary to have a lot of statistics to know that access to the United States market would be an advantage to the Canadian farmer. As a matter of fact, a very great deal of information had been laid before the House in the form of returns and answers to questions, and when at Washington he and Mr. Paterson had an abundance of statistics, contained in the various documents and blue books of the two countries, as well as price lists. It was true that the United States had published a report containing this information, and after studying that the farmers of that country, speaking through the National Grange and other famous organizations, had come out in opposition to reciprocity on the ground that the agreement gave the Canadian farmers an unfair advantage over them.

The debate continued until late in the evening, Conservative speakers presenting figures showing that the prices of farm produce were higher in Canada than in the United States, and Liberals replying with figures to the opposite effect. J. D. Reid, of Grenville, quoted some figures from a lengthy document prepared by the department of trade and commerce, and announced his intention of handing the statement in to the debates office in order that it might be printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House. After the debate had been closed, however, and Mr. Perley's motion defeated by 98 votes to 64 on a straight party division, Mr. Reid informed the House that the officials of the debates office had refused to include the statement in the report of his speech because he had not read them in the House. He was determined to have them on record, however, and announced his intention of reading the whole of the tables which he had obtained from the department. The reading of these documents would have taken at least six hours, but after Mr. Reid had read for one third of that time Sir Wilfrid said he had no objection to taking the rest as read. The documents were accordingly sent in to Hansard, and were printed next morning, the tables covering fifty pages.

Hon. W. Paterson made a brief speech after Sir Wilfrid had given way to Mr. Reid, and pointed out that Mr. Reid and every other member of the House had been placed in possession of every figure he had read at the opening of the session. The statements were all taken from government blue books, and if Mr. Reid and other members had done their duty and studied the reports that were printed for their information, they would not have needed to complain as they had done.

Dr. Cash supported the agreement as a step in the direction of freer trade, and said it ill became the manufacturers whose interests had not been affected, to complain because the government proposed to give the farmers the wider market they desired for their product. He gave a mass of figures, chiefly from official publications of the United States, to show that wheat and other agricultural products brought higher prices in United States towns along the border than in adjacent Canadian towns and gave the closing prices of wheat on the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets for a considerable period showing that Minneapolis prices were on an average 10½ cents per bushel better for the same grade of wheat. He gave similar figures with respect to barley, flax and cattle and said that in the face of these indisputable facts it was ridiculous to say that the Canadian farmer would not benefit by obtaining entry to the United States markets. He also went into statistics dealing with the great productiveness of his own constituency of Mackenzie, and showed that the farmers of that district would benefit to the extent of many thousands of dollars annually as the result of the agreement.

Broder on Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

A return brought down today in the House of Commons includes 88 resolutions in favor of reciprocity and three against.

A notable contribution to the reciprocity debate was the speech of Andrew Broder, the Conservative member for Dundas County, Ontario. It is no secret that when the reciprocity agreement was first announced, Mr. Broder was inclined to support it, his constituents having already gained an insight into the benefits of entry into the United States market through the shipment of their cream to Boston, where they obtain exceptionally good prices. Unfortunately for Mr. Broder, however, the Conservative party committed itself to opposing reciprocity, and as a tried and true party man, who depends somewhat for his election expenses upon the party campaign fund, the only course open for him was to make the best argument he could from the opposition standpoint. The result was a speech which is pronounced by the opponents of reciprocity to be the best that has been delivered in the whole debate, and which brought forth from the opposition a demonstration of enthusiasm which they did not accord either to their leader or to the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Mr. Broder accomplished this by a very ingenious speech which sounded very clever

but does not bear careful inspection. Mr. Broder spoke as if Ontario was Canada and the rest of the Dominion existed for the benefit of that province. He said that reciprocity would "help the country in spots," and his subsequent remarks showed that the "spots" were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with those sections of Ontario and Quebec chiefly engaged in dairying. The interests which he declared would be injured in Ontario were the raising of hogs, horses, eggs and apples. He made no reference to the various branches of the dairying industry and poured ridicule on potato growers by speaking of their occupation as that of exterminating potato bugs. Those who wanted to raise cattle to sell in the American market he humorously described as running after calves and sleeping in the stall with oxen, and he even objected to raising hogs for export, saying he was not going to carry swill for hogs to feed Brother Jonathan though if the government wanted to do it they could give the job to their friends.

Mr. Broder said he was there to advocate the interests of the farmer. There was no man who worked so long and so hard to feed the world as the farmer, and it was time he was better rewarded. It had been said that it was Mr. Taft who had brought about this treaty, but it was not Taft, it was the western farmer. They came to Ottawa, 500 of them, and they demanded certain things, and because of that the government said they had a mandate. But if the demand of the western farmers was a mandate for reciprocity it was also a mandate to take the duty off agricultural implements and why did they not carry out that? Reciprocity, he said, was a cold question of business. There were localities of the country which it would no doubt help, but the farmers of Ontario would be effected adversely in the hog market, the horse market, the egg market and the apple market. It would injure the hog market because there were 49,000,000 hogs in the United States and only 3,000,000 in Canada, and the average price of hogs for the past five years was \$6.85 per cwt. at Chicago and \$8.10 in Montreal. It would injure the horse market because there were 21,000,000 horses in the United States, and according to an American authority the average value of horses in the United States was \$108.19 and in Canada \$133. To show that the egg market would be injured Mr. Broder said that eggs were being freely shipped into Canada at the present time from the United States, which proved that the Canadian market was better, and he said that if the Canadian market was thrown open to American apples the poorer qualities would be sent in here and the better ones eaten by the Americans. As to wheat, Mr. Broder said the reason hard wheat was higher in price on the United States side was because of the competition of the American millers for hard wheat to mix with softer grades, and when our wheat went in the distinction would be gone.

Mr. Broder did not agree with the proposition that the people of the West should be allowed to buy and sell where they pleased. The people of the East, he said, had spent millions of dollars and many anxious hours in opening up the western country and he did not consider it was fair that those who had not spent one dollar or one anxious hour should be allowed to go in there and participate in the markets of the West, and to supply the people of the West with those things which they could not produce for themselves. They had spent millions of dollars on the development of the province of Nova Scotia, and was the American who had not spent a dollar to come in and participate in that market? They had heard about the potato growing industry of New Brunswick, but he did not want to see New Brunswick the potato patch of the United States or that the future occupation of the noble people of that province should be the extermination of potato bugs, in order that the citizens of Boston and New York might have potatoes for dinner.

Co-operation supplies the best means yet advanced for bridging over the gulf between capital and labor and unites both in a bond of common interest. By it the worker may be the owner of capital. The workers can control their own factories, their creameries, their elevators, their shipping and packing plants, etc. What room is there in such a system for antagonism between labor

and capital? There is none. A man cannot fight with himself. Even an Irishman couldn't do that.

Inferior Horses and the Remedy

Continued from Page 22

hoofs and low heels are bad propositions when affected with sidebone, and if they do not have them when they come to the city, they are not apt to go long without.

No statistics are available on this question, but sifting this matter down with a veterinarian's seasoned advice, based on his observations in the great city stables, we find that the average city life of a draft horse is probably six or seven years. He considers it safe to say that probably seventy-five per cent. of the horses that develop sidebones ultimately go wrong on account of them, and that probably on the average the city career of a horse with sidebones is only half as long as the period of usefulness of a sound horse. Based on their usefulness, he would say that a draft horse with sidebones is not worth more than half as much as a sound horse for work on pavements. Contrasted with this opinion is that of the other veterinarian whose long experience in treating sidebone on city draft horses leads him to believe that ordinarily it is not an affection of serious consequences, and that the discrimination against it as reflected in prices, is fully as great as is warranted by the utility of sidebone horses.

Bog Spavins

Of bog spavins there are all degrees of development and seriousness from the little fulness that is not apt to undergo further development on a well-formed hock and cause incurable lameness. Hocks that are conspicuously full at the time when they come to the market are liable to get worse in time, but there is no certainty that they will do so. Few very large bog spavins come to market, and when they are already of this serious character, they detract seriously from the value of the horse. Taking the moderate sized bogs that come, one of the dealers referred to considers that they detract \$10 to \$30 from the price; the other \$25 to \$30. Dealers and users are agreed for the most part that bog spavins such as ordinarily occur are not nearly so serious as sidebones, but they offer an excuse for buyers to knock down the price. A bog spavin is not an especially serious thing if the horse is not lame and the growth is small, low and well toward the back of the hock. Horses with hocks in this condition are liable to work steadily without lameness. The spavins that are toward the front of the hock and especially those that are high up toward the hinge joint are the ones that are most liable to disable a horse. On the average, veterinarians and team users do not consider bog spavins as serious in their consequences as sidebones, but there is louder objection made to them on the market and the price is cut about \$40 to \$50 as nearly as an average statement can be given.

A curb costs the seller ordinarily between \$10 and \$30, but it is not liable to give much trouble on a well-formed hock after it has once hardened and the lameness that accompanies the acute stage formation has subsided. On a curby formed or, naturally weak hock a curb is more serious.

HER SPHERE

You call her "Wife" and "Mother" in the home,
But with the idiot and the imbecile
Esteem her in your public life. How long
Must this thing be? The flowers of rhetoric

You fling, in profuse garlands at her feet—
But when she toils for wages in the world,
You scarce allow her wherewithal to live,
Till that which she abhorreth from her soul,
(Which put to death all power of motherhood,

And all sweet romance of human love)
Ye press her into! And how long, O man,
Must this thing be?

By all the chivalry,
Your mouth affects, by the high sounding words,

Of all your songs of courtship, troth and love

Deal honorably with the one you praise,
Be chivalrous in action as with tongue,
Strike out this share, give Womanhood
her due.

—Harry Kemp.

Hints for Flax Growers

Continued from Page 25

soils—a term which includes heavy and scrub lands rich in decaying vegetable matter, and districts having more than the average annual rainfall—the period of safety is shorter, and June 1st may be regarded as the latest date for the sowing of flax. When the spring has been late in opening up, on the other hand, and there is in consequence less likelihood of heavy killing frosts occurring late in May or early in June, it may be quite safe to sow flax earlier than May 15. Between the above dates, however, May 15 to June 5 will be found to be the period of safety, if not certainty, in most years.

As has been stated, the flax plant develops a poor root system. In consequence it is advisable that the crop have a good start and fair development before the trying period of heat arrives. Therefore it is better to sow flax in the earlier rather than the latter part of the period referred to. In the experience of many the crop may better run the risk of spring frosts than of being poorly developed when the hot dry weather occurs. The importance of not leaving the sowing of flax until June, and certainly not until the middle of that month, was emphasized in the summer of 1910, when so much of the flax crops of the new settlements was totally destroyed, chiefly because it had been sown too late on ill-prepared land and had not developed the root system to withstand the dry weather and hot winds that occurred while the crop was still in its early stages. On the other hand the plant requires good growing conditions right at the outset because of its delicacy and poor rustling qualities and because of its fast growing and maturing habit. Hence the danger on the other hand from sowing too early in the season.

Amount of Seed to Sow

As in the case of other grain crops the correct amount of seed to sow per acre can only be determined by the individual farmer after he has become familiar with his soil, its moisture holding capacity, fertility, mechanical condition, etc. Only the limits of maximum and minimum sowing can be stated and the principal factors that should determine the quantity to be sown. It will seldom be found necessary or advisable to sow more than 80 pounds or less than 40 pounds of flax seed per acre when the crop is being grown for seed. On a well worked, fairly heavy summerfallow containing plenty of moisture and available plant food, 80 pounds of seed can be sown with advantage. The soil can nourish the resulting number of plants and bring them to full development and maturity. On spring or fall plowing or freshly plowed breaking (prairie sod)—land which is not likely to be well supplied with moisture or available plant food—sowing at the rate of 40 or 60 pounds per acre will usually be found to afford a stand of plants that will fully tax the capacity of the soil. Flax is not a stooling crop; only one stem results from a seed. But just above the ground, if the stems are not too close together and are well supplied with growing materials, a number of branches will be thrown off. Thus a bushy plant with relatively large leaf surface is developed and such a plant will have the capacity to produce and carry to maturity a larger amount of seed than would the spindly, unbranched plant resulting from a too heavy sowing. On the other hand if less than 40 pounds is sown there is the possibility that all the land may not be occupied as the plant has so small a root system and the danger that the maturity of the crop may be delayed and the crop thus encounter fall frosts.

Sow Shallow

The seed should not be sown very deep because it is so small. From three-quarters to one and a half inches is the correct depth; hence the necessity for having the seed bed firm practically right to the surface. To sow seed one inch deep in a loose unpacked soil in the latter half of May is to court trouble, for such seed will probably lie there until rain comes. To sow the seed of a delicately rooted plant on a hard impenetrable seed bed is also to invite trouble for the rootlets can only make but slow progress and derive little nourishment in such an environment. Hence the desirability of a deeply stirred but well packed seed bed

with sufficient loose soil on the surface to cover the seed properly. If a packer or roller is available, it may be used to good advantage after the seeder. This will hasten germination, insure a more even stand and place more plant food within easy reach of the tiny rootlets thrown out by the seed, but such rolling or packing should be followed the same day by a drag harrow to restore light soil mulch. This treatment will also enable the crop to be harvested to better advantage.

Harvesting the Crop

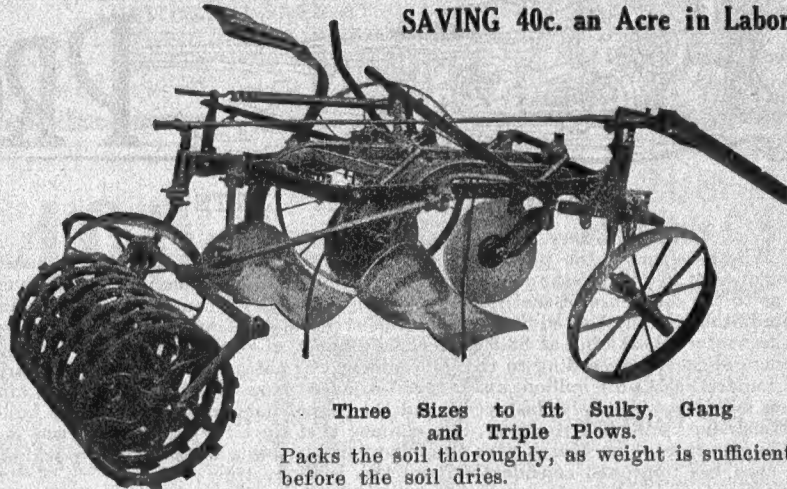
When grown for seed, flax should be cut when the seeds are full and ripe, of a good rich characteristic bright brown color and rattling freely in the boll when shaken or moved. The essential thing is that the crop be dry when threshed. Because of this and of the tenacious nature of the straw, it is not necessary or customary to use twine when cutting flax with the binder. Some farmers simply run the crop through the binder exactly as in the case of wheat, for instance, but using no twine in the knottor. Others remove the knotting device, place in position the flax harvesting attachment that is obtainable for every make of binder sold in the province, and harvest it in that way. Still others remove only the trip, packers and discharge arms of their binders and run the crop through without gathering it into bundles; the long windrows thus made being raked into piles after the grain has become thoroughly dry. The crop is seldom stacked, usually being threshed from the shock, stook or pile, and the work is done with an ordinary grain separator suitably adjusted. The customary charge for threshing flaxseed is from 15 to 18 cents per bushel, the thresher supplying outfit, teams, men and board (sometimes), while the farmer hauls away the flaxseed and boards the teams. The flaxseed is hauled from the threshing machine in bulk in tight wagon boxes either direct to the elevator or car, or to the farmer's granary, there to await his leisure before being marketed.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Under the above title Mr. J. J. Harpell of Toronto has written a 182 page book dealing with the high prices in Canada and their effect upon the country. He deals with the manufacturing industry and the tariff and shows in detail how the combines have throttled the small factories of this country. He also gives several elaborate explanations of how the protective tariff increases the cost of manufacturing and developing plants and thus enhances the price of the article. The cement industry comes in for severe handling. The price of cement in London, England is from 80 to 90 cents a barrel, and at Montreal is from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per barrel. While the cement combine is busy freezing out the small industries in one part of the country it is charging unreasonably high prices in another. Mr. Harpell also gives specific instances to show how the city of Toronto in the face of the high tariff could buy machinery cheaper from the old country than at its own door. The capitalization of mergers is something that Mr. Harpell explains by an analysis of some of the new combines recently floated in Canada. He goes into the cement combine; the railway car industry; the cotton combine; the milling combine and the sugar refining combine. Many of the big banking institutions also aid in the work of promoting combines and throttling small industries. Different phases of Canada's natural resources and her trade as compared with other countries is dealt with in one chapter. Mr. Harpell has given considerable attention to the agricultural industry of Canada, and the comparison he makes between prices in different countries and also the prices at which Canadian flour is sold in the old country are startling. Considerable attention is given to the Danish cement industry which grew up without any support in the shape of a protective tariff, and having to contend with competition with Great Britain, Belgium and Germany. The example of Denmark should have an application in Canada. In the light of the explanations given by Mr. Harpell it is easy to understand why the mining industry of Canada is suffering from such high prices charged for machinery necessary to develop them. He shows

Greatest PULVERIZER and PACKER Success ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS

SAVING 40c. an Acre in Labor



Three Sizes to fit Sulky, Gang and Triple Plows.

Packs the soil thoroughly, as weight is sufficient before the soil dries.

It packs just at the right time, immediately after plowing, and every particle of moisture is saved. Can be attached in a few minutes to any make of wheel plow. No side draft; very slight extra draft on horses, and will save enormous wear and tear on man, beast and machinery, which would otherwise have to do their work on rough clod-covered ground.

The One equipment for an Ideal Seed Bed. If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to

HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

182 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Jaeger Underwear Is Spring Underwear

There is perfect safety in changing from heavy winter underwear to Jaeger Pure Wool Light Underwear.

No danger of chills and colds.

JAEGER Spring and Summer weights are safe, healthy and comfortable.

All sizes for men and women.

Guaranteed Against Shrinkage

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co.

LIMITED



Steele Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

316 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

231 Yonge Street, Toronto.

that despite all the bounties that have been given to encourage the iron and steel industries in Canada, the production of iron ore is falling off year by year, and that the iron ore is now being largely imported from other countries. The method adopted by the beneficiaries of Special Privilege is also an interesting chapter in Mr. Harpell's book. The banking act and the insurance bill were amended but not in a way to do injury or to reduce the profits of those institutions. Mr. Harpell is a strong advocate of co-operation among agricultural classes and also of a co-operative credit system. The benefits secured by German farmers through the co-operative system has been wonderful. The government has stepped in and helped them to secure money at a low rate of interest. Mr. Harpell has also studied the co-operative work which has done so much for the agricultural industry in Denmark, and the information which he gives would be of great value to the Western farmers. Mr. Harpell is very strongly in favor of reciprocity and low tariff. He considers there is urgent need of strict economy in national affairs. This is a book which readers of The Guide can well afford to study. It is printed in large type. It is the only book in existence in Canada today that deals with such a wide range of

subjects. It will be sent post paid to any reader for 50 cents.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois was organized in the month of March, 1903, with less than thirty charter members.

There are 126 companies which are members of the state association and about 300 co-operative companies in the state at the present time. The co-operative movement among the grain growers of that state has not been a mushroom growth. It is not the result of an organized propaganda, and the work of organizing has been brought about without brass band and other campaign equipment.

The co-operative idea, which began to take firm root about twelve years ago, has spread from farm to farm, from station to station, until nearly every grain growing section of the state has felt the influence of the farmers' elevator movement in better prices paid for grain at the local markets.—Co-operation.

A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad in The Guide will bring you applications from bright teachers all over Western Canada.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, April 10th, 1911)

Wheat.—During the past week wheat has held fairly steady, the fluctuations being due not so much to the export demand, or lack of export demand, as the case might be, as to the difference of sentiment regarding the winter wheat crop situation in the United States. The United States government report at noon today gives the average of the winter wheat crop at 83.3 against an average of 80.8 last year, and a ten year average of 86.9. According to the government estimates the crop should be around five hundred and nine million, against an estimated crop of four hundred and ninety-seven million on April 1st last year, and the actual harvested crop of four hundred and sixty-four million. However, it is claimed that since the information was mailed to the government on March 26th from the various points in the winter wheat states the crop has improved considerably and this is likely true.

Considerable wheat was worked for export on two or three occasions the past week. Navigation on the Great Lakes will likely open between April 20th and April 30th, presumably the earlier date. Wheat stocks at terminals have recently increased until now they are ten million odd, about two and a half million greater than at this time last year. Farmers' deliveries at the country elevators now, however, are quite light and the heavy receipts past Winnipeg are mostly grain being cleaned out of elevators.

There is nothing new in the reciprocity negotiations this week.

Oats.—This grain has gradually worked up this week, both in the American markets and in the Winnipeg market. There has been a good export demand for the contract grades and also improved enquiry for the lower grades.

Barley.—On the first day of the past week barley went up four cents a bushel and has held there for the last seven days. There is a good demand for No. 3 barley, especially, and Eastern malsters are commencing to buy against the day when reciprocity will almost assuredly pass. We advise farmers strongly to hold their barley at home for a few weeks and likewise to clean up all low grade barley at home as there is plenty of barley throughout the country which is ordinarily considered rejected because of wild oats, which can easily be cleaned up to make No. 3 barley and it is very much to the farmers' advantage to do this as he can clean out the wild oats in many instances and have No. 3 barley as a result.

Flax is getting scarce, but is just as erratic as ever. Flax receipts, however, are so small and stocks at terminals likewise that we expect to see flax go higher.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week Ending April 8			
C.P.R.	754	1,372	18
C.N.R.	172	340	
G.T.P.	59	93	
	985	1,805	18

Disposition

Butchers East	16
Stockers West	51
Oxen West	37
Feeders East held over	25
Local	856

Cattle

Conditions are unchanged on the cattle market, good stock being in strong demand and the outlet for poor stuff being slow. Best butcher cattle are selling up to \$6.25 and some extra choice animals have sold to \$6.50. Dealers agree that there will be but few cattle on the market until the grass stuff begins to come. Any well finished, winter fed animals that reach market ahead of the grassers are pretty sure of catching high prices.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best Butcher Steers	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Fair to good butcher steers	
and heifers	4.75 " 5.25
Best fat cows	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.50
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves	4.50 " 5.00

Hogs

Although packers have been offering only \$7.00 per cwt. for choice porkers, they have had to pay twenty-five cents over that price for most of their purchases. They are hammering the market hard and doing their utmost to lower prices. Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25
Heavy sows	\$5.75 to \$6.75
Stags	5.00 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Only eighteen head arrived during the week. Prices are steady with last week. Prices quoted are:

Good handy weight sheep	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Heavy sheep	4.50 " 4.75
Best lambs	5.50 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There is no change in prices on the butter market, which may be said to be weak at present quotations. There is a bunch of last year's make in sight and until this is cleaned up there can hardly be any improvement. The new make is a long way off, and while it looks at present as if there is plenty on hand to carry over, there is no telling what the future will bring. Dealers offer the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	22c to 23c.
No. 1 dairy	17c.
Good round lots without culls	
or mold	15c.
No. 2	14c.
No. 3	12c.

Eggs

The egg market is weaker again this week and prices are off a cent to a cent and a half, dealers offering 16½ to 17 cents per dozen for best stock.

Potatoes

The potato market shows no change from last week. Well kept tubers are in good demand at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

Live Poultry

The abattoirs are beginning to quote on live poultry. They offer the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Spring Chickens	12c.
Hens and Roosters	10c.

Hay

The recent advance in hay prices resulted in the market being over-loaded and values are down again. It will not be advisable to ship hay for a week or so. Dealers offer the following prices per ton, on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$12.00
No. 2	10.00
No. 3	8.00
No. 4	\$6.00 to \$7.00
1 Rejected	\$ 5.00

Timothy

No. 1	\$15.00 to \$16.00
No. 2	13.00 to 14.00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	25c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	23c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	21c.
-------------------------	------

Dressed Poultry

Spring Chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	20c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens 14c. to 15c.	
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	22c. to 23c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	17c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	20c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

Green salted hides, unbranded	7c. to 8c.
" " branded	6½c. flat.
" " bulls	6c.
" " veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	9½c. to 11c.
" " kip, 15 to 25 lbs.	7c. to 8c.
" " deacons, under 8 lbs.	50c. to 60c.
Dry Flint Butchers	14c.
" rough, fallen or ranch, over 12 lbs.	10c. flat.
" " bulls	9c. flat.
" " kip, 5 to 12 lbs.	16c.
" " calf, under 5 lbs.	18c.
Green frozen hide and kip	6½c. flat.
" " calves	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca Root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments were 14,784,000, as against 12,144,000 last week, and 10,992,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	1,872,000	3,688,000	1,880,000
Russia	3,384,000	2,200,000	3,796,000
Danube	1,128,000	1,184,000	416,000
India	938,000	596,000	400,000
Argentina	3,768,000	2,624,000	2,304,000
Australia	3,608,000	1,864,000	1,896,000
Chili, N. Af.	56,000	48,000	360,000
Corn	2,617,000	3,368,000	1,542,000

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October:

Wheat	May	July	Oct.
April 5	90½	91½	88½
April 6	89½	91½	87
April 7	90½	91½	87½
April 8	90	91½	86½
April 10	90½	92½	87½
April 11	91	92½	87½

Oats	May	July	Oct.
April 5	32½	33½	
April 6	32½	33½	
April 7	32½	33½	
April 8	32½	33½	
April 10	32½	34½	
April 11			

Flax	May	July	Oct.
April 5	240	237	
April 6	247	240	
April 7	250	245	
April 8	248	245	
April 10	245	240	
April 11	245	235	

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	13.00 " 14.00
Timothy, per ton	16.00 " 20.00

Oats

Best feed	35c.
-----------	------

Butter

Choice dairy	16c. to 20c.
--------------	--------------

Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	16c.
--------------------------	------

Potatoes

Per Bushel	43c to 45c.
------------	-------------

Poultry

Fowl	18c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	23c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.25 to \$5.50
Bulls	2.50 to 3.25
Hogs	0.25 to 0.50
Lambs	5.50 to 6.00
Calves	3.50 to 5.00

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on April 7, was 10,356,927, as against 9,769,813 last week, and 7,352,483 last year. Total shipments for the week were 440,383, last year 398,399. Amount of each grade was:

	This Year	Last Year
No. 1 Hard	4,499,10	29,639.50
No. 1 Northern	1,411,765.30	2,075,418.40
No. 2 Northern	2,370,956.40	2,503,829.10
No. 3 Northern	2,707,946.40	1,410,629.30
No. 4	1,430,899.00	428,260.30
No. 5	693,800.30	62,959.30
Other Grades	1,535,060.00	721,762.40
	10,356,927.30	7,232,493.40

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 Extra	2,871.18
No. 1 White	212,239.19
No. 2 White	3,802,924.16
No. 3 White	484,902.12
Other Grades	1,213,380.05
	5,717,013.10
Barley	388,235.00
Flax	372,908.00
	5,665,751.32

Shipments

Oats	155,117
Barley	5,515
Flax	2,193

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, April 10.—Receipts were 103 loads, with 1,220 head of cattle, 511 sheep and lambs, 33 hogs and 104 calves. Demand for good butcher cattle very active and prices firm at best quotations of last week. The export trade was quiet and dull, three American buyers showing very little anxiety to get into the market in competition with butcher buyers. Choice butcher cattle \$5.40 to \$5.85, extra choice \$5.90 to \$6.00, with one or two fancy Easter steers and heifers up to \$6.25; medium choice butchers \$5.50 to \$5.85. Good yearling lambs \$6.00 to \$6.75; spring lambs \$4.00 to \$8.00 each. Hog market weak and 25c lower than last week, select at \$6.15 f.o.b. and \$6.50 fed and watered at Toronto market.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 10.—John Rogers & Co. stated today that the demand was slow in Birkenhead and it was very difficult to maintain Saturday's prices which were: States steers from 13½ to 13¾c. Canadians from 13½c to 13¾c. per pound. Sheep, trade held firm, lambs making 17 cents and wethers 14½c. per pound.

When writing to Advertisers
Please mention The Guide

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from APR. 5 to APR. 11, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej
APR. 5	88½	86½	84	78	74	66	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	70	50	237
6	88½	85½	83½	78½	73½	66½	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	70	50	245
7	89	86	84	78½	74	67	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	70	50	245
8	88½	86	84	79	74½	67	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	70	55	247
10	89½	87	85	80	75½	68½	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	70	55	242
11	89½	87	85	80	75½	68½	60½	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30	70	55	242



Cutting Brome Grass for seed and hay in Western Canada

BROME GRASS (*Bromus Inermis*)—The surest grass for all conditions of the West, moist or dry, light or heavy soil, cold or heat, yielding heavy crops for hay, affording early and late pasture, and filling the land with root growth so essential, especially on light or long-worked soils, for succeeding grain crops. It has a fault—being somewhat hard to get out of the ground when firmly established. This, however, can be overcome by ordinary proper methods. Our stock is choice, being grown in Saskatchewan by most reliable parties. Sow 14 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price for best seed, \$14.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, native of our Western Prairies. Many growers prefer it. Makes grand hay. Price, fancy seed, \$16.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

TIMOTHY—Medium and low grades are plentiful enough this season, but really choice lots were never before so scarce. Our "Marten" grade is the best seed in every way. Price, \$15.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS, "Grown from Registered Seed"—We handle only the one strain. Proof of its merit is clear from the big yields of our customers, and the government test of many strains of Banner oats side by side resulted in this strain heading the list. Buy the Best. 10 bushels, \$9, bags free.

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS—From stock seed obtained direct from Messrs. Garton. 10 bushels for \$8.50, bags free.

BREWER TWO-ROWED BARLEY—Messrs. Garton's introduction. 10 bushels, \$14.00, bags included.

CANADA FIELD PEAS afford one of the very best plants to grow for fodder in the Northwest. Mix with oats or barley (or combine all three) at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels peas to equal quantity of the other grain, per acre. Price of peas, 5 bushels for \$11.25, bags included.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Pasture for Cattle, Sheep and Swine—A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. Our stock is the True Dwarf Essex Rape. Price: 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 60c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs. and over, 9c per lb., by express or freight at customer's expense.

FLAX—We re sold out of Premost, but have a very choice stock of the Common Variety. For freedom from weed seeds, and good germination, our flax should be used by every planter. Write for price.

RAILWAYS GIVE HALF RATES ON GRAINS AND GRASSES TO THE GROWER

FREE TO CUSTOMERS

Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."

" 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."

" 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."

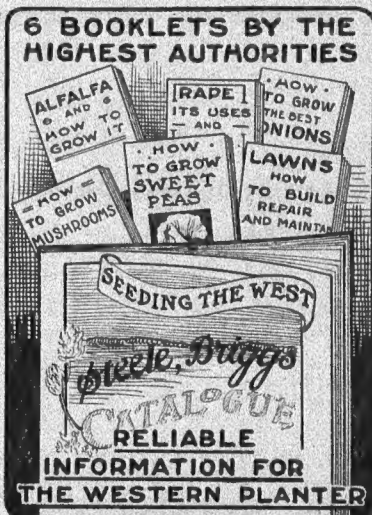
" 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms."

" 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."

" 6—"Lawns: How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

" 7—"Flax, Its Advantages and How to Raise It."

This last by a Minnesota authority. Our large illustrated catalogue with cultural directions, free to all.



SELECTED, TESTED SEEDS FOR WESTERN CANADA

Write us and mention this paper

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited
WINNIPEG.

"GALT" Steel Shingle

POSITIVELY the best ROOFING on the market

WHY?

REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY:

PERFECTLY LOCKED ON 4 SIDES

5 NAILING POINTS ON 2 FLANGES

Making the roof as one sheet nailed solidly to boards. Write for Catalog & "Silent Salesman."

H. F. NOBBS 839 HENRY AVE.
WINNIPEG

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BAERN AT C.P.E. STOCK YARDS
Permanent Auction Market—All sales under cover

Near cor. Logan Ave.
and McPhillips St.

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and
Logan Ave. west cars

**400
HORSES
BY
AUCTION**



**200
HORSES**
APRIL 17th
At 1 p.m. Sharp

**200
HORSES**
APRIL 20th
At 1 p.m. Sharp

INCLUDING HEAVY DRAUGHT, FARM, DELIVERY AND DRIVING HORSES.

SPECIAL—A SELECT LOT OF HEAVY FARM WORK HORSES AND ONE CAR OF BUSH HORSES FOR EACH SALE.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY. AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

We Sell Strictly on Commission. 150 Horses always on hand.

All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.

This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

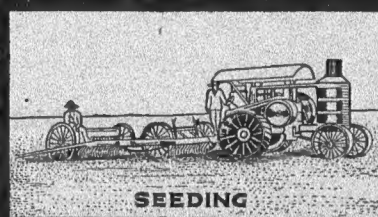
R. James Speers

PROPRIETOR

PHONE GARRY 1575

T. C. Norris,

AUCTIONEER



DO IT ALL

WITH THE

Modern Farm Horse

You can take a Hart-Parr Gas Tractor and do more and better plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling with it than with all the teams you can profitably employ. Its deeper plowing, more thorough harrowing and even seeding assure an increased yield; and its enormous capacity enables you to get through each season's work ten days to two weeks earlier than is possible with horses.

It is especially adapted to the cultivation of summer fallow, also discing and seeding, because its drivers are supplied with a wave form of lug which enables it to travel easily over plowed ground without injurious packing of the soil; it can be used on almost any ground where horses can work.

Horses eat their heads off during the winter. Sell most of yours and buy a Tractor. Its a lot more economical in cost of keep and operation. Its daily "feed" is low-grade kerosene, costing only 11 cents net in Winnipeg. When idle the expense stops.

It is a money maker and a money saver from the moment it arrives on the farm. We build three sizes, suitable for farms from a quarter section, up.

CHEAPEST TO BUY

CHEAPEST TO OPERATE

Write us for catalog and full particulars.

HART-PARR CO.

34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Or Saskatoon, Sask.

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

DYER

"The Fence Man" Is RIGHT About This FENCE Question



Barbed Wire at Big Savings

I can supply the best quality A No. 1 galvanized barbed wire, all standard makes, at astonishingly low prices. Carload lots or less. You keep in your own pocket the good dollars I save you.

Coiled Wire, Plain Galvanized Wire, Telephone Wire, Fence Staples and Gates

I can show you heavy savings in all these lines. Crown Gates are substantially made and well braced for long service. Heavy frames, plain or fancy designs, painted black enamel or galvanized.

Ornamental Lawn Fences, Iron Fences

in fact everything in the fence line, Dyer sells at way-down prices.

Test the Wire

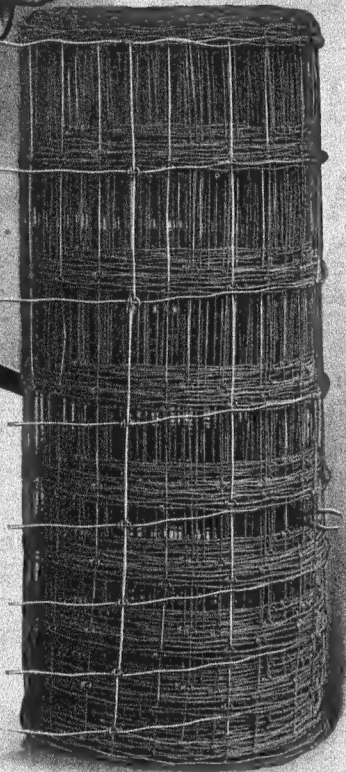
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

I Show You How

When you send for my Folder-Catalogue I'll tell you how to apply simple but effective tests for all kinds of fence wires. This will be valuable knowledge for you.

There is a Speed Limit in Making Fence

just as in everything else. The fence loom can be speeded up to turn out almost double the safe quantity, but perfect weaving is sacrificed, cross bars vary 1 to 6 inches, locks are missing, and there are uneven laterals, meaning baggy, unsightly fences. I know! The careful manufacturer runs his loom at safety speed. The fence may cost a little more, but it is **WORTH** a whole lot more. I sell "Crown" direct to you and you save middlemen's profits. That's why my prices are lower than others, but the quality, construction and long wearing qualities of Crown Fencing are not sacrificed one iota to help make these low prices. Crown Fencing has too good a name for me to start that.



THE backbone of the Fence IS the Wire. "Guarantees" count for nothing if the wire doesn't stand up under actual test.

THE quality of the wire tells in emphatic terms how long your wire fence will last. I will tell you how to test wire fencing for yourself because I know my Crown Fencing will stand every test—including the "test of time." I'll make good with you as I have with 12,000 other fence users.

WHEN a man tells you he has "the cheapest and at the same time the best" fence on the market, make him prove his words. You know it isn't true of anything else and it can't be true of wire fencing. You cannot buy the best farm at the price of the cheapest, not the best horse, or anything else. Every wire fence I know of, and I know them all, is "guaranteed," but do they come up to the "Crown" standard? I say test the wire for yourself and see.

PERSONALLY, I don't claim to have the best—but my customers do that for me. I have been in the fence business for sixteen years, and wherever you see Crown Fences and sundries in use there you'll find happy, satisfied customers.

NOW READ THIS:

I PERSONALLY GUARANTEE and stand back of every rod of Crown Fencing. I have been selling fencing for 16 years and I send out every order for fencing with the feeling that my whole reputation can rest safely on the quality of that shipment and that it will give you absolute satisfaction. If it doesn't, I want it back quick and you'll get your money back right away and without argument.

WHAT does my Personal Guarantee Mean? It's plain, clear-cut, practical, and means that

Crown Wire is Honestly Galvanized.

Crown Wire is Good A No. 1 Hard Steel.

Crown Wire is Tough, Springy and Elastic.

Crown Wire is Full Gauge. Crown Wire is Tempered Right.

That's the kind of material Crown Fences are made of—cross bars evenly spaced and laterals true—good back-bone fence, made right.

Why DYER Sells Crown Fencing Cheap!

When I say "cheap," I mean that my selling methods take me right in touch with you, the buyer. I allow myself one small manufacturers' profit. I can do this because my turnover is enormous and my selling expense small. This means a big saving to my customers. Why not add that saving to your bank account?

DYER Must Give You a Square Deal

My whole business depends on my satisfied customers. I have no agents to help me out. Every one of my statements and my big broad gauge guarantee for Crown Fencing is made in cold type—in black and white, on paper. If I don't make good I lose your business and your neighbors'. But I do make good. I say: "Test the wire."

Send for Dyer's Folder-Catalogue

Full of pictures of every kind of fencing and explaining fully how to do business with me, save dollars and get life-long fence-satisfaction. It will fully post you on the fence question. Just drop the postcard now. Delay won't help you. Say: "Send me your Folder-Catalogue 'F,'" and I'll do the rest.

I want to Sell Crown Fencing Direct to You this Spring

By the square deal, big value and liberal treatment I have made lots of friends for the Crown Line. Hundreds of farmers endorse my money-saving business methods. Albert Criel, to quote one of hundreds of letters, writes:

"I like the general appearance of Crown Fence, and when it is erected it will outshine some other fences around here for quality and stability, and your 10 strand fence only cost me 1c per rod more than the selling price here of a 7 strand fence. I have recommended Crown Fence to a number of farmers, but the fence is its own best advertisement."



DYER The FENCE MAN
TORONTO, Ont.

I ship from my nearest distributing centre—saving you freight and avoiding delay.